

Don't fail to read Page 105.



SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 5.

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1892.

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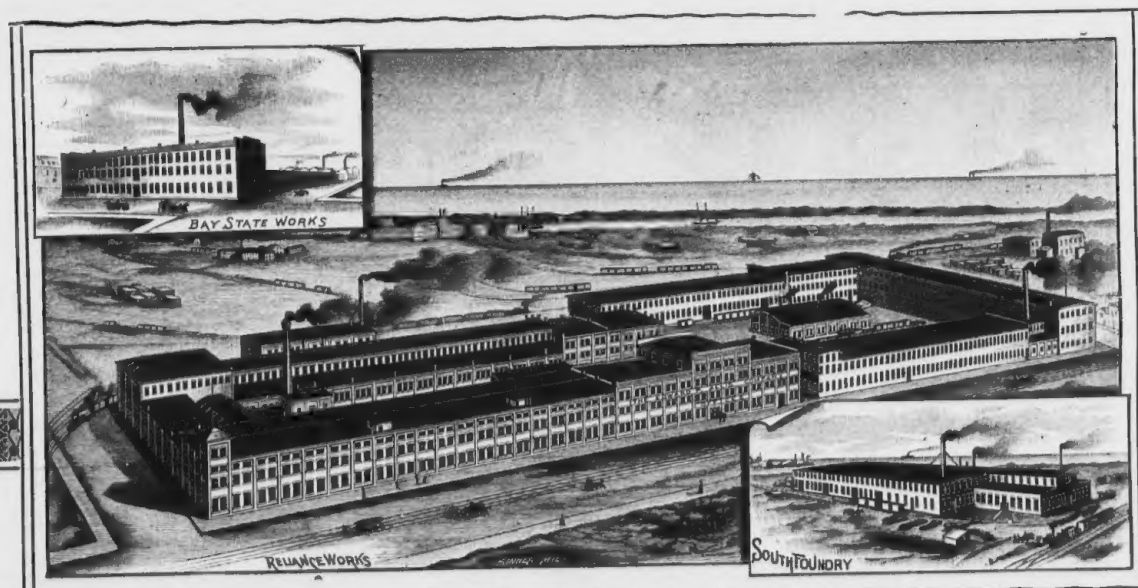
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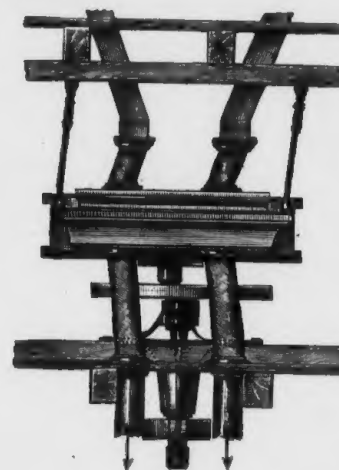
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THE UNITED STATES Miller

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 5.

MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1892.

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OUR NEW QUARTERS.

THE office business of the UNITED STATES MILLER, which has been and is continually increasing, made it necessary that the publishers procure more commodious quarters and, as announced in the April number, we are now permanently located in the Mitchell Building, corner of East Water and Michigan streets, a good view of which is here presented. The building is in the business center of the city and adjoins the Chamber of Commerce. We shall be pleased to meet our friends and their friends at our offices when in Milwaukee and will endeavor to make their visits pleasant and, if possible, profitable to them. We trust this will be construed as a general invitation to all readers of the UNITED STATES MILLER and that they will honor us by a call when in the city and unreservedly make ours their headquarters during their stay in Milwaukee, not forgetting their unqualified privilege of asking questions and if in our power and in accordance with our ideas of propriety, the information will be cheerfully given. Our offices are accessible by either the Chamber of Commerce or Mitchell Building. Visitors will ask to be shown to room 68 C.

OPPOSITION TO THE REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES FROM MINNEAPOLIS TO DULUTH.

Millers of the interior of Wisconsin held a meeting April 20, at the Pabst Hotel, Milwaukee, to take action on the petition of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to have the rate on flour from Minneapolis to Duluth, Superior and adjacent lake ports not to exceed 3½ cents per 100 pounds. The Minneapolis Chamber presented such a petition in its complaint against the Great Northern R'y and others, submitted to the Commission some time ago. The Milwaukee millers made a vigorous protest against the granting of the petition and, at their request, the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held March 30, passed resolutions opposing

it and authorizing the employment of counsel to conduct the case. At Winona, Minn., April 3, the Eastern Minnesota Millers' Association was organized and very strong resolutions were adopted protesting against the Minneapolis complaint and praying that the Interstate Commerce Commission allow the present basis of rates via Minneapolis to stand. Mr. Chas. Espenscheid, owner of the Gardner roller mill, Hastings, Minn., was appointed a committee of one to appear personally before the Commission and present the protest of the millers inter-

man Wright & Co., Berlin; Messrs. Trelevan, of Fond du Lac; Dow, of Madison; Hodson, Ford and Meyer, of Janesville.

THE DISTRESSED RUSSIANS.

COL. C. McC. REEVE, one of the commissioners appointed by Gov. Merriam, of Minnesota, to distribute the food stuffs sent by the Western farmers and millers on the steamship Missouri for relief of the famine stricken districts of Russia, arrived at New York on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which got in April 29. In speaking of his trip Col. Reeve said:

hungry; they won't work." This to some extent is true. The government and the railways have offered work to able-bodied men from the famine districts who will accept it, but the Russian peasant is a great fatalist and many of them say "It is the will of God," and sit down to starve to death. We found the relief committees in Russia fully organized. The government offered us every possible facility for distributing the food brought by the Missouri, placing all the machinery of the government and of the government railways at our disposal. I was informed that the food which the Missouri brought to Russia will support 30,000 people until such time as a new crop can be gathered. With the exception of England, the other nations have done nothing to relieve the distress in Russia. The worst of the famine is not yet known, and a most serious problem is presented even when temporary relief is offered the starving peasants. The problem is in regard to next year's crops. The mortality among the horses and cattle in the famine-stricken regions has been something horrible, and I do not see what they are going to do in order to get in their crops for next year. The people in the famine-stricken region are not only without food, but without clothing. You can fancy what that is in a Russian winter. The peasants make their own clothing from flax, which they raise, spin and weave. The same conditions which operated to destroy the crops of last year also destroyed the flax, so the peasants could not provide themselves with new clothing. You have no idea how thoroughly the action of America in sending food to the starving peasants is appreciated by the Russians.

Everywhere we went nobles, government officials and army officers would come to us in the railroad trains or in the hotels to introduce themselves and express the gratitude which was felt toward America for her kindness and humanity. The story which has been published of Count Tolstoi having been ordered to stop his relief work in the famine districts and confine himself to his own state is entirely apocryphal. I found that nearly all those now suffering are of the class of former serfs. They do not seem as yet to have acquired that quality which the Yankee calls "forehandedness." One cause of the failure of the former serfs to become prosperous farmers is a bad system of landholdings. A peasant can only occupy holdings for four years. Then he has to exchange with some other farmer. This is intended to prevent land from running down. The theory is that if a farm gets a bad owner for one four years, it will be likely to get a good owner for the next four years. As a matter of fact, it destroys in the farmer all ambition to cultivate his land and improve it. The communities of farmers are arranged on theoretical principles, strongly tinged with communism, and they won't work.



MITCHELL BUILDING.

ested. The millers of the interior of Wisconsin believe that the lowering of the rate would be detrimental to their interests and a practical discrimination against them, as well as the Milwaukee millers, and they decided to co-operate with the latter in opposing the reduction. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the stand taken by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Among the millers present were H. Muhlenberg and G. May of the Globe Milling Co., Watertown; H. McEachron, of Wausau; G. J. Jackson, of the Jackson Milling Co., Centralia; S. Wright, of Still-

The distress in the famine stricken portions of Russia is probably greater than any one here has conceived. It is impossible to reach at this time of year districts where the greatest distress prevails. Along the lines of railways the relief which has been afforded has much ameliorated the condition of the people. I found in Russia that the nobility and the landed proprietors were doing everything they could for the relief of the starving peasants. Count Bobrinsky is feeding on his estate alone 12,000 people, another noble family is supporting 30,000 people, and so on through the list. Among the tradesmen and well to do merchants of the large cities, however, the greatest apathy seems to prevail regarding the condition of the starving peasants. They are apt to answer when appealed to for help, "Oh those people are always

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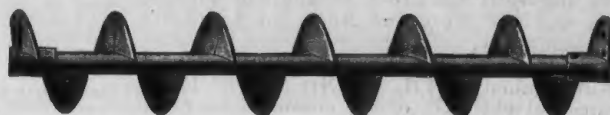
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Associations.

THE MILLERS' CONVENTION.

THE Millers' Convention to be held in Chicago on the 24th and 25th inst. should be attended by every member of the association and merchant millers, not members, should attend for the purpose of joining. If you have derived no benefit from membership, where lies the blame? An association will be just what its members make it. If the members are lukewarm and take no interest in promoting its welfare then it had better be dropped. On the other hand if every member will put his shoulder to the wheel, attend the meetings, bring forward his experiences, grievances and other subjects for discussion or for mutual benefit, all will be the better for having heard it, and improved methods result, in the ways of doing business, buying, selling and overcoming obstacles that incumber the trade and that cannot be managed to advantage by the individual miller. We make the broad statement that no association ever formed has done so much for its members and at so little cost as this much maligned Millers' National Association. And yet we find its membership confined mostly to the larger and more progressive millers of the country. All other industries of importance are organized for the general good of their business and welfare of their members. The day of small things and individual supremacy has departed. It is a singular fact that the millers of the United States, one of the largest of any class of manufacturers in this country, are not more thoroughly organized. While the Association, as carried on in the past, has

done much for its members, it might have done more. It has been a power for good in many ways. If, however, every merchant milling firm was in full membership, a power could be exerted that would go far toward correcting many of the evils now complained of, at the same time the cost of maintaining the association would be but trifling to each member. In the early days we entertained the hope that every miller would look favorably upon such an organization and help it along with his presence and dues necessary to its maintenance. But we have been disappointed. Some new method must be devised. It would seem that nothing short of a lively patent suit has so far been effective in bringing the millers together as an organized body. This is all wrong. There ought to be a mutuality of interest in their business, sufficient to make one of the strongest associations in existence, but we doubt if it will happen in our day.

INDIANA MILLERS' MEETING.

PURSUANT to call the Millers of Indiana met Wednesday, May 4th in the Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind. Meeting was called to order at 10:30 by Mr. F. E. C. Hawkes, the president of the Indiana Association, and E. E. Perry acted as Secretary. Mr. Hawkes made the opening address, in which he very plainly outlined the objects of this called meeting and gave expression to many splendid thoughts.

He stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss and if possible devise some remedy for the three great outrages from which the interior millers, particularly those of the three great winter-wheat states of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are suffering, viz: First, a worthless bill of lading; second, an exorbitant, unjust and

unreasonable inland rate; third, granting grain shippers a lower rate on wheat than millers get on flour and a rebate in addition, thus enabling competitors at the seaboard and abroad to undersell them. At the conclusion of Mr. Hawkes address, during which he made a very thorough review of the situation, the subject of discrimination by transportation against inland millers was introduced for discussion.

After remarks on the subject by several members, a suggestion by Mr. L. H. Blanton of Indianapolis, to the effect that a committee be appointed to look after the interests of the millers in all matters of legislation and all matters affecting the millers met with favor. Mr. Geo. P. Heilman, Evansville, suggested that a committee, such as Mr. Blanton proposed, be appointed for the purpose of canvassing the state and devising ways and means of organizing the merchant millers. The committee to be appointed now to take this matter up at once and select from the millers willing to join such a movement, the permanent committee to consist of three or five, and this committee to have full power to act in all matters of legislation or in any way to aid the millers. This is to be the fighting committee.

Mr. J. H. Snodgrass, Franklin, made a motion to that effect, which was carried by unanimous vote.

The chairman thereupon appointed the following gentlemen as the committee:

G. R. Evans, Indianapolis, M. S. Blish, Seymour, C. W. McDaniel, Franklin, G. P. Heilman, Evansville, J. E. Loughry, Monticello, F. E. C. Hawkes, Goshen, Willard Kidder, Terre Haute, Robert Ruston, Evansville, J. H. Snodgrass, Marion, S. F. Robinson and L. H. Blanton, Indianapolis.

At this point the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of the permanent committee be instructed to confer with the chairman of the Inter State Commerce Commission, and request that the differential between the all rail rate and the lake and rail rate shall not exceed 5 cents per hundred, as in our opinion any greater differential would make the all rail rate unjust and unreasonable, and therefore contrary to the Inter State Commerce Law.

Be it also resolved, That the secretary of the permanent committee be instructed to confer with a good attorney and the leading shippers of the State, with a view of adopting a bill of lading that will conform to all reasonable demands of the shippers, and endeavor to induce transportation companies to agree to use the same.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Ohio and Michigan millers that the committee referred to had been appointed, and that Indiana was

ready to co-operate with their associations.

Mr. Snodgrass then presented the matter of commercial treaties with foreign countries, and made a motion that the secretary be instructed to forward to the Secretary of State at Washington, resolutions embodying the sentiments as expressed in resolutions passed by the Ohio Millers' Association at Mansfield in March. Motion was carried.

There being no other business to transact, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE Eastern Minnesota Millers' Association was organized at Winona, Minn., April 2. The millers represented at the meeting were: L. C. Porter Milling Co., Winona; Wabasha Roller Mill Co., Wabasha; La Grange Mills, Red Wing; The Gardner Roller Mill Co., Hastings, Minn.; Wm. Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis.; Cargill & Fall, Houston; W. W. Cargill & Bro., Hokah; Minnesota City Mill Co., Minnesota City, Minn. In addition to foregoing the following are to become members of the association: Dundas Mill, Dundas; Tennant Bros., Northfield; Walcott Mill Co., Fairbault; Hastings & Diment, Owatonna and M. A. Houck, Lanesboro, Minn. Mr. J. G. Lawrence of the Wabasha Roller Mill Co. was elected president of the association and Mr. Adelbert Porter of the L. C. Porter Milling Co., Winona, Secretary.

Publisher of the United States Miller:

DEAR SIR—I issued a call to the operative millers of the United States for a meeting to be held in this city, on the 16th of May, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a national association. I think there are many advantages such an association would give to its members after it had got in good working order. A beneficiary department, employment bureau and co-operation in other matters should, I think, be some of the objects aimed at in forming this association. Of course, I can only as yet give you my idea, but after the organization I will make public whatsoever the association deems proper and will be pleased to furnish you with the same. I will further say that I have received letters from ocean to ocean, from lakes to gulf, over twenty states, and all are heartily in favor of such an association. As to the helpers—If we can agree, I wish also to see the helpers in some way members. I mean by helpers all who are learning the trade expecting to become millers. Another idea I had is that all members who are capable to operate a mill should hold a certificate to that effect, and when helpers merit a certificate they should receive one from the association on presenting satisfactory recommendation by their preceptor. These are a few of the possibilities. If the millers respond, I hope in a few years to see an Operative Millers' National Association with several thousand members.

W. M. CHURCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.

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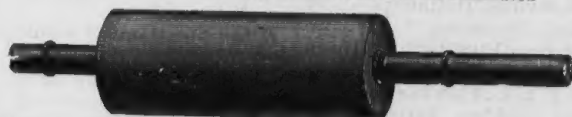
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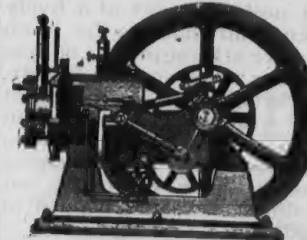
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Insurance.

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WE have received some very interesting correspondence regarding the dictatorship exercised in the management of this company. We make some extracts from one of these letters, which has been in our possession over three months, but has lost none of its "pith" by reason of its age:

Your editorial and other mention in the January edition of the UNITED STATES MILLER on "Management of the Millers' National Insurance Co." strikes us as being so timely and to the point that we write to congratulate you. We say further that the writer has been a policy holder in this company since 1877, and believe we have received good rates of insurance, and we acknowledge Mr. Barnum's ability as a manager. But we also think a dictator is very undesirable. We wrote Mr. Barnum some three years since condemning the custom of policy holders voting by proxy. We informed him we never had and never would instruct any man to vote for us as against policy holders who were in attendance. We received the information direct from Mr. Barnum "that we need not worry ourselves about the proxy business; that he guessed they could run it without our assistance."

About one year later we wrote again, against the surplus, and also against insuring outside of mill and elevator properties. And the way he sat down on us has kept us quiet ever since. He said, "we could either keep quiet, or HAVE OUR POLICY CANCELLED." And again, "that persons writing about something that they did not fully understand were sure to write themselves down as asses." Now, this may be according to Barnum, but not to our ideas of a gentlemanly manager of any business.

We are in heart and hand for a Directors' management—we say "DOWN WITH THE DICTATOR."

Very respectfully,

The writer gives permission for the publication of this letter, and adds, "though, out of business interests, would not want our name mentioned at present."

Here is a company built up by the patronage of the millers upon a plan in a measure original with the manager, and which has proven successful beyond precedent. But the risk was all taken by the insurer, the detail work was done by the manager, for which he received his monthly pay from his employers, the millers. Yet he is not satisfied that his employers should have any lot in the matter, but assumes all the authority of ownership, as well as manager. Under the present by-laws, by order of the executive committee of three—of which two make a quorum—all surplus money may be swept into that accumulation known as the reserve fund, where it is out of the reach of any policy holder whose policy has expired, or is cancelled by the arbitrary dictation of the manager. When this plan is carried out to its logical conclusion

what would be the result? A few policies in force constituting the company, a large surplus sufficient to start a stock company with a paid-up capital sufficient for doing a general business. We don't say this will happen, for we believe the millers insured will wake up to the necessity of putting the affairs of the company in a shape that such a course will be impossible. A prominent member of the company a few days since desired us to offer some suggestions regarding this matter, which we reluctantly promised to do in this issue, although it seems to us that we have done our part in the matter, having given the pointers for them to act upon. As individuals, no policy holder seems willing to take the initiative, for fear of the arbitrary cancellation of their insurance by Mr. Barnum. If we had a policy in the company, and cancellation was proposed, we think an injunction would bring the matter into court and result in defining how far arbitrary cancellation could be carried.

In-as-much as no policy holder is willing to "beard the lion in his den," a committee should be selected to make the necessary inquiries and investigations and report upon the following: [We have referred to these matters in previous issues of the UNITED STATES MILLER.]

1. As to the rumor regarding an issue of stock controlling the old Fidelity Ins. Co., or any other company upon whose charter the Millers' National commenced business.
2. The necessity for a continued piling up of a surplus cash fund (in addition to the notes given) or eight times the amount required by the laws of Illinois of any mutual company.
3. Why the Directors should not all be elected from among the mill policy holders—and none from the office force of the company.
4. Why, and by whose votes \$200,000 of the cash surplus of the company was set aside as a basis to do a general business on the stock plan, and for which no notes are taken.
5. The amount for and what becomes of the commissions derived from placing surplus lines with other companies, which business has been done heretofore in the name of the assistant secretary, H. B. Horton.
6. As to the advisability of the repeal of section 2 article XII of the By-Laws—or of any other by-law that tends to take away the control of the company from its members.
7. As to the feasibility or advisability of writing an increased line providing a sufficient number of risks could be secured to make a safe average of \$15,000 or even \$20,000 on the best mills.
8. A public inquiry regarding the arbitrary cancellation of policies on mill property for other reasons than depreciation of risk or non-payment of premium.
9. What is to be done with the surplus for 1891, amounting to over \$80,000 according to the January statement of the Company?

All the foregoing items are worthy of consideration by policy holders. The millers insured in this company must

bear in mind that the loss of this company from the mutual flour mill insurance field would mean to them a large reduction in insurance capital writing on flour mills, and also a doubling of the insurance rate for the line on their mills now carried by the M. N. I. Co., and further than this an advance in rates on flour mills all along the line. We see no reason why such a committee should not be made up at the meeting of the Millers' National Association, from members of the company in attendance, to settle some of the questions and make a public report to the policy holders. As we have before stated, we do not understand how there can be any stock-ownership in the company, but such a rumor has been in existence for several years, and ought to be set at rest. By-law No. XII is a pernicious one in connection with the fact that the executive committee (of two) has the full power of the entire board of directors. Also voting by proxy ought to be prohibited or limited, and the annual meeting made a social as well as a business gathering.

NEW SPRINKLER RULINGS.

THE New York Committee on Improved Sprinklers for the Union risks has just issued a ruling in which it is said it does not look with favor upon any sprinkler equipment, wet or dry system, where the main supply pipe or pipes from elevated or pressure tanks supplies sprinkler lines feeding down. In all cases the pipe or pipes should be carried from tank or tanks to ground level, or join the underground trunk line (if any), then feed the same as if the supply was taken from the city water main or private pumps. The only exceptions to this would be where buildings are not heated and where steam heat cannot be conveyed to heat the main supply pipes. The object of this rule is to have air and alarm, and shut-off valves where they can be accessible, and to have an alarm from any and all of the water supplies of the sprinkler systems. Combination gate and check valves, or globe pattern valves and check valves, combined or separate, or stop cocks on main feed pipes supplying automatic sprinklers with water, are also not approved. On systems where the assured has and controls a shut-off valve outside of such combination valve, the use of straightway combination gate and check valve is allowed.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS
PERFORM GOOD WORK.

THAT a properly applied system of automatic sprinklers is efficacious in preventing the spreading of fires is being continuously demonstrated.

Among the many instances of its usefulness the following of recent date may be mentioned:

A fire at Aurora Cotton Mills, April 16, was quickly extinguished by the action of the automatic sprinklers and the loss, in raw cotton, was only \$200.

A fire started in the O. H. Peckham Candy Co., St. Louis, Mo., and was completely under control before the arrival of the fire department, leaving them but very little to do.

The Moline (Ill.) Wagon Works recently had a fire in their wood working department; the sprinklers were working and the fire was extinguished when the watchman reached the scene.

A fire occurred April 29 in the factory of Loose Bros., Kansas City, Mo., when thirty sprinklers were opened and they held the fire in check until the arrival of the fire department.

Sparks from an arc light set fire to goods in the exhibit window of Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I., on April 23. Two sprinklers were opened with astonishing quickness, the fire was completely extinguished and the gong, which is operated by the sprinklers, promptly sounded an alarm. The fire department was called and were quickly on the ground, but the sprinklers had put in their good work before they arrived and thus the fire was prevented from spreading and doing large and serious damage. In all the above mentioned cases the Grinnell system was used.

THE Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Minneapolis has decided to retire from business and has re-insured its risks with the Michigan Millers' Mutual, of Lansing, Mich. This company started out with but feeble encouragement from millers outside of Minneapolis, yet we were in hopes it would grow and prosper sufficiently to reach a solid foundation, and not be obliged to "throw up the sponge." Insurance capital is fast being either wiped out by the excessive fire losses, or withdrawn to be invested in more profitable and satisfactory business enterprises. Millers cannot afford to let any of the mill insurance companies withdraw from the field, unless they are reconciled to the fact that an advance in cost of their insurance will be the inevitable result. The retirement of the Western Millers' Ins. Co. is to be regretted.

At a special meeting of the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters, held the fore part of the present month, a general advance in rates on special hazards was decided upon.

Correspondence.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

The New Central Elevating Company to Build a Million-Bushel Elevator—A New Mill Contemplated on the Hydraulic Power—Low Rates of Freight for Wheat by Canal, Owing to Hot E. E. Competition and Facilities for Rapid Handling—The Union Transit Line Between Lake Superior and Buffalo on Deck—Death of O. G. Warren of the "Commercial"—The Wheat Market Lively—And Spring Wheat Patent Flour Improved in Price, Winter Wheat Flour Dull and Unchanged—Russian Starvation vs. Russian Stocks Being Accumulated in Large Quantities—Outlook for the Coming Crop in Minnesota and Dakotas—A Raffle and its Consequences—An English Syndicate Reported as Figuring for the Buffalo Elevators—A Suffering Miller and His Criticism—Receipts of Flour.

THE latest incorporated company in the transportation business is the Central Elevating Company. This company is, according to the talk of some of its members, going to build a million-bushel house at a cost of one million dollars. A dollar a bushel for storage of grain is pretty steep; something like three times the cost of the present structures erected for that purpose, and some of these are not paying 2 per cent. on the investment.

Hydraulic power is all the rage, and is likely to continue so for years to come, as it is undoubtedly the coming power.

Schoellkopf & Mathews are busy enlarging their canal, and it is said a new mill is contemplated.

The great Erie canal opened May 1, and instead of a rushing business, the amount of grain cleared for the first week was only 250,000 bushels against 725,000 for the same time last year. This is discouraging in the extreme. Rates opened at about 4½¢ on wheat, and before the week closed they were down to 3 cents, and boats begging for loads. A few of the shrewd ones, including C. A. Warfield, made a barrel of money.

The Erie canal cannot stand the present hot fight being made against it by the railroads, especially when they have facilities to load 700,000 bushels every 24 hours. Some old timers may doubt this, but it is a fact that twice this season that figure was exceeded by nearly 50,000 bushels. What chance has the water route to New York against such odds! The canalers brought it on themselves by attempting to extort a high rate from shippers, and the railroads quietly came in and gobbled all the stuff for months to come. When will this foolish crowd learn wisdom? When will the canal be taken out of the hands of politicians and fools?

The Union Transit Line is no myth. Under the able management of Mr. Henry French this new company is showing its colors, and will make the Lake Superior lines work a little more industriously for business than heretofore. Ward's Detroit and Superior line, the Old Lake Superior Transit line, and the Crescent line are in it. It's a big thing from a small beginning, and Mr. French, with his usual good luck, will make a success of it.

The greatest loss to the Merchant's Exchange during the past month was that of O. G. Warren, Sr., the proprietor of the Buffalo Commercial, who died May 6th. He had always kept his paper among the foremost champions of the canals, and although not an active member of the Exchange was fully in sympathy with every undertaking of that body.

A small portion of the big profit in feed was taken off as soon as the first shipments came to hand by lake, but it is only a dollar. In former years it did not stop at that, but kept going down from the time grass sprouted.

No. 1 Northern sold down to 86½ spot in this market with the announcement of the first cargoes passing the "Soo." This was quite a drop from previous prices, but hardly enough to suit millers and little was taken owing to the anxiety of sellers to dispose of it. When Chicago advanced about the first of the month, however, millers took hold of c. i. f. stuff, and in one day nearly half a million was traded in at about 89 for May hard and 86½ for No. 1 Northern.

An improvement in Spring brands of flour was noticeable, both in price and demand, over last month. As a rule patents, in round lots, were kept above \$4.80, and there has been more profit in it. With winter wheat flour the case is different. Straights have been offered here at \$4.50, and of an exceptionally good brand, while the price of No. 2 red has not wavered a fraction in favor of the miller. On the contrary, the market has fluctuated the other way as a rule. Scarcity of this wheat is claimed to be the cause of high prices.

R. Newell & Co. are doing a roaring trade in options. Ever since he opened for himself, the genial "Bob" has been making money for his customers, and he is as happy over it as if the money was in his own pocket.

What a pertinacious old bull Dalrymple must be, when \$1.03 was the price of No. 1 hard he could have sold all his holdings. This wheat was not wanted at 92 cents last week, and it is said on excellent authority, that not a bushel of the 300,000 held here since last fall was hedged against. That's

a pretty dear price to pay for an opinion.

Years ago Tonawanda, which is claimed to be the largest lumber market in the world, had a grain elevator, but it was burned down and never rebuilt. There is talk now of erecting another at the mouth of the Tonawanda creek and Buffalo capital will be invested. The idea is to put up a small house first, and if it is successful additions are to be made. Why not? With a 20-foot channel in the Niagara river it would be more profitable to take a cargo of grain down the river ten miles from Buffalo than to run the chances of sticking fast in the creek for several days.

There are two sides of the Russian famine picture. The peasantry is dying of starvation on one side while on the other, grain is being stored in great quantities in fortresses, and the rolling stock is carrying troops and munitions of war to the Western frontier instead of bringing grain from Siberia, where there is plenty! Is there any assurance that next year will not bring the same old famine cry?

Alexander Mann, writing from Winona, Minn., says: "With joy the impatient husbandman (as the poet hath it) is now engaged in sowing the seed, and as the ground throughout Southern Minnesota and South Dakota never was in better condition to receive it, the question, 'What shall the harvest be?' is already being answered, 'a bumper.' There's many a slip, etc., but if plenty of moisture in the ground be 'an earnest' of a good crop, then expectations, at least, are well founded. In South Dakota people are jubilant. There will be an increased acreage in wheat and a decrease in flax. I enjoy very much the Buffalo letters in the UNITED STATES MILLER, getting therefrom much home news of interest."

Mr. M. L. Crittenden has formed a co-partnership under the firm name of M. L. Crittenden & Co., the Co. being R. H. Sumner, who was initiated into the mysteries of the grain trade by the senior partner some years ago. Mr. Crittenden only recently returned from Milwaukee, where he intended to live the remainder of his life with his son, John, but as he found his health improved so much, concluded to try his hand at it again, "just to keep him out of mischief," his old friends tell him: The office is 59 Board of Trade.

A meeting of the tenants and stockholders of the Board of Trade was held to decide whether two stories should be added to the structure. Quite a crowd was "agin" the plan, as they had formed an idea the building would not stand the extra stories, but the other side

"knocked them out" so completely that nothing more will be heard from them. The extras will go on, and the Merchants' Exchange, which owns five-eighths of the building will now have the highest home in the city.

Mr. Leonard Dodge is having a new lable for his "Favorite" brand of flour prepared. It is to be something elaborate. A picture of the mill, beautifully executed in black and white—charcoal etching. I shall make it my business to secure a copy for you. It is worth framing and should occupy a prominent position in your editorial rooms.

Mr. George Urban has been absent from the city so much during the past month that his friends have almost forgotten how he looks. He was called home from New York by the death of O. G. Warren with whom he was on the most intimate terms of friendship, and his death is a severe blow to him. They were together at the late Republican state convention. Mr. Warren's sudden taking off will probably cause others, who are more considerate of friends than of their own health to pause in this mad rush, and consider whether fame is worth the cost.

A hot journal ignited the wood work in the Banner mill, but the blaze was discovered in time to prevent what a few moments later would have resulted in a serious conflagration.

Frederick Truscott's circus horse was raffled off a few days ago and everybody in the building went to see the fun. When all but two tickets had been taken from the hat, C. A. Warfield bid \$50 for G. H. Wolcott's chance, and immediately sold a half interest to A. R. James for \$40, and a third to J. Summers for \$20. Wolcott won. Now comes the complication which is troubling the members of the Exchange. Warfield refused to pay the \$50, and when the "piebald critter" was standing in front of the board yesterday, Wolcott jumped into the buggy and drove the nag to a boarding stable. Miller James swears vengeance. Truscott will be sued for running a game of chance contrary to law. Wolcott is to be arrested for stealing and Warfield will find himself before the reference committee of the Exchange for non-delivery of a purchase.

A few mills have shut down a week or two for repairs but the production is sufficient to supply the demand.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie is confined to his bed with a severe cold.

The English syndicate is figuring to buy up the Buffalo elevators again, so says a Buffalo paper. The Britisher is not looking for a two per cent investment when there are so

many better paying snags lying around looking for suckers.

The barley business has at last petered out. A more unprofitable season has never been witnessed by the maltsters of Buffalo. Next year will see the few remaining Canucks in the trade trying to turn an honest penny at something else. Buffalo is sick of their presence and the past year has demonstrated that we can get along without their barley too.

A prominent miller gave vent to his pent up feelings against the old woman who presides over the teapot in the northwest in the following terse, and I think, very appropriate language: "My only difficulty in the milling business is, that I cannot blow my own horn. I propose to be vaccinated with the same virus used on the Northwestern Miller man, and if it takes as well on me as it has on him, I will become a big thing, as he has—at some one else's expense. I would recommend the aforesaid Northwestern and Russian Relief-Miller man to overhaul his bible, and note the following passage: First Corinthians, 13. chapter, 4. verse: "Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not. *Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up.*"

The receipts of flour by lake from the opening of navigation to May 10., show a heavy increase over last year. The figures are: 1892, 831,900 against 357,000 barrels last year.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 14, 1892.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Position of Wheat at Home and Abroad—A Spasm of Activity in Flour at Bottom Prices for Springs—News and Gossip in the Flour Trade—A New Cereal Industry in this Country.

WE are now on the last quarter of the last half of the great European short crop year, and prices are the lowest of the past five years on Spring wheat flours, below the grade of patents and straights; white wheats are but little above, and has been 34c below same dates a year ago, during the past month, for May delivery, although spot wheat has maintained 9c to 7c premium on No. 2 Red over the May option, while No. 1 Northern has declined from 6c to 1c premium since the heavy lake and rail arrivals from Duluth have come on the market.

This is the situation here within three months of the new harvest, late as it is likely to be, while Indian shipments are pouring in upon Europe in an unprecedented volume, owing to the big crop of that country and the decline in silver, which has cheapened their wheats in the English markets 1s. 3d. per quarter, compared with this time a year ago. The present unprecedentedly low

price of silver in London, and correspondingly low rate of Indian exchange in English markets, is operating seriously against American wheats of the last crop, and promises to affect our coming crop still more unfavorably.

To such an extent has the continent of Europe been drawing her supplies from India of late, that the amount has been nearly equal to that bound for the United Kingdom, while France has been making no new purchases here, notwithstanding the higher duty taking effect in that country within the next few weeks. She has not even been buying in the English markets, except a few off-coast cargoes, chiefly of Californias.

During the past week Russia has also appeared upon the scene with wheat to sell, after her "famine" has been relieved by "Uncle Samuel," and now offers to compete with him in the European markets for the balance of this crop, by removing her prohibition of exports of wheat as well as of corn and of oats. Crop conditions throughout Europe are favorable, stocks are ample, the amount on passage large, and with America, India and Russia to draw upon, the European famine spectre, that has been favoring our grain markets for nearly a year, has finally vanished and left us with a larger surplus than usual to dispose of in the next four months.

This is the situation abroad. As to the crop prospects at home, they are the only bull element in the present outlook; and, even they, are by no means as bullish as has been supposed, so far as the condition of Winter wheat is concerned, notwithstanding floods and cold weather; for, no crop can stand more of either than wheat, while the amount of old Winter wheat in farmers' hands is proportionately larger than usual, compared with Spring wheat, owing to the bad seeding and growth of Winter wheat last fall, the Farmers' Alliance influence, and the belief that Europe must pay our price or starve. State as well as government crop reports on Winter wheat, just out, show general and rapid improvement in conditions during April, and even the floods since May 1 will scarcely reduce the average, though sections of low lands will undoubtedly show damage in the June reports. But the area and condition of Spring wheat are both unfavorable, owing to the late season and bad weather. These conditions are already indicated by smaller interior receipts of Spring and an increasing movement of Winter wheat. The Spring wheat outlook, therefore, is the only willow on which the bulls in wheat can now hang their almost silent harp.

Exporters have been fair buyers of lake and rail wheat, and but little has arrived that did not go direct to them on old purchases, except No. 1 Northern Spring, of which considerable has been delivered on May contracts, and most of this also has gone to shippers. But of No. 2 red there has been scarcely enough to fill old forward sales to exporters and to supply our city mills, while there was only 800,000 bushels of this grade in the entire visible supply as last reported.

These conditions have tended to check short selling, while the bad weather and excessive rains of this month thus far, in the West, have scared in the shorts generally and on the advance caused thereby the longs have realized. Hence of late we have had more active speculative markets with higher prices. But both accounts are now well liquidated and legitimate supply and demand are holding values about steady. Whether the pressure of cash wheat, on the arrival of canal shipments, will be enough to cause a break, or the purchases for export to arrive, sufficient to take them all as fast as offered, as was the case last year, remains to be demonstrated. This, and bigger receipts of Winter wheat, without increased support from foreign markets, are the foundations of the hopes of the bears for lower prices.

The flour market has at last had a spasm of activity in sympathy with wheat and considerable accumulations of Spring wheat patents have been worked off in the past week, but at, or near, bottom prices, beginning at \$4.37½@4.40 for ordinary to fair country, or second patents, to \$4.50 for choice country brands; \$4.55@4.75 for standard to fancy Minneapolis brands, and closing at \$4.50@4.60 for the former and \$4.65@4.85 for the latter in lines. Only job lots, however, are selling at the higher range at the close. White Winter straights have been worth more than standard patents, and scarce at that, and wanted, putting clears up with them to \$4.50 for choice, and forcing up patent Winter to \$4.75@4.90, with straights selling at \$4.50@4.65 on the spot as freely as offered and \$4.60@4.75 asked, to arrive, owing to the higher prices and scarcity of Winter wheats at interior milling points. Bakers Spring wheats in bbls. also strengthened on this temporary activity from \$3.75@3.90, at which they had been a drug, to \$3.85@4.00 at which they are now hanging fire again, while in sacks they are only in light export request at \$3.25@3.65 for fair to choice shipping grades.

There has been almost no European export demand, except for Springs under \$2.00 in

sacks, including superfine at \$1.90 down to \$1.60 for no grade of which some 20,000 sacks were recently taken for London for feeding purpose, as well as 10,000 sacks city mill feed to take the place of corn on the other side, owing to the scarcity and high price of the latter here, and the corner in this market for May.

Of these latter, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., successors to Chas. Haight & Co., have been the chief buyers, while Hadley & Toomey and Henry Daniels have taken moderate amounts of Extra Springs and No. 2 Winters on the basis of \$3.50@3.65 here for the former and at 21s. 6d. @ 22s. c. i. f. for the U. K., and at \$2.85@2.90 in sacks for the latter and \$3.15@3.25 for No. 1 Winters.

Among the jobbers Swezey has been the largest buyer of high grades, both Springs and Winters, of which he was currently reported to have taken over 40,000 bbls. in two days last week, including Bakers' Extra Spring, while Levy and Miller & Huber were also good buyers as well as Weeks & Parr.

The goossips of the flour trade have been busy, in connection with these large purchases attributed to Swezey, in their relation to the fact that he has ceased to handle the local trade for Pillsbury in this city, owing to the fact that the two gentlemen named, recently fell out of the bed they have so long occupied jointly and severally to their mutual satisfaction and profit, until, the former is said to have been suspected of pushing the Northwestern Consolidated Company's "Perfect" brand of patent, in preference to "Pillsbury's Best," and that the agency of the latter was taken away from the former and Geo. W. Smith & Co., who were formerly the general agents, were made "sole agents for Pillsbury's flours." Others say that Swezey, saw the latter change was coming and prepared for it in advance by recommending the rival brand as equally good, to the large city trade he has so long controlled. This affair has attracted more interest and comment in the trade than any other for some time.

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury is now here, but neither of the gentlemen has offered any light on what they regard as strictly their "private affair," though circulars have been issued broad cast to the trade announcing the change and a lively fight is now in progress.

Next in interest to this trade has been the "renewed unpleasantness" among the New York city millers, who had been living in peace and good will at \$4.75 for their West India clear flours, since the break some two months ago

from \$5.00 at which that had been uniformly held for more than two months before, and until one of their members was found to be cutting the rate to \$4.90, when Jewell and Hecker set the price at \$4.75 and "plugged" every West India market full for one to two months ahead, before Jones, the alleged offender found it out.

Since then the two former have been moving on their old \$4.75 orders, while the latter is supposed to have accumulated stock until he had to make another break to sell, which he did to \$4.60 before the others found it out and until they found their customers were not getting out of flour very fast. Then Hecker took up the cudgel alone and met the cut, while Jewell "stood pat" at \$4.75 and is supplying his regular trade at that.

Otherwise there is no news among the city millers. All are running full time as a rule though not "crowding their capacity."

Among the larger sellers of flour on the recent activity were Grenville Perrin of the Consolidated Mill, Neustadt & Co., Rowland & Co., Barclay, Jacoby, J. LaDuc & Co., who has succeeded the firm of Moore & LaDuc and also represents Pritchard & McGourkey, instead of W. Bromley, who has gone with Christopher Swezey & Co. Mr. Moore, senior, has retired from the business.

The mill feed market has been dragging at 75c until exporters caught and steadied it at that figure, while local feed dealers are now taking hold on the high price of corn meal and other feed stuffs.

One of the most important and interesting items of news to the flour trade, is the manufacture in this city of the first high grade Maccaroni ever produced in this country, which sells to one leading grocer at the same price as the imported because of its superior freshness, and uniform quality.

The Columbia Maccaroni & Manufacturing Company was organized a few months ago, by New York grain and flour dealers and they have built and equipped a large factory employing 300 persons in the manufacture of Maccaroni and other farinaceous food from pure Farina prepared especially for the purpose. This is called Columbia Farinola, which is considered superior to the Farinas used abroad, since the supply of Russian Taganrot has been exhausted, and enabled this company to turn the tables on Italy, which formerly led the world. This is the only American company whose product brings the same as the imported, which pays a duty of 2c per pound, but not enough to keep it out alto-

gether. The success of this company proves that America can lead the world and make as good an article at home as can be imported and as cheap—excepting tin plate.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1892.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Market conditions passing dealers. The outlook for the Indian wheat crop not favorable as last year, taking the entire Territory. Convention of British and Irish Millers' National Association. A delightful program. Failures in the flour trade. The milling exhibition. Dr. Voelcker's interesting report upon agriculture in India. Table of receipts of wheat and flour from all countries.

THE weather during the month of April has enabled farmers generally to finish the sowing of spring wheat and the condition of the soil has been such as to allow of the work being admirably done. The moisture imparted to the soil by the rainfall during the past week and the warmth of the days has brought wheat, barley and oats up quickly, where they were sown in good time, a thick and vigorous plant being the general result, but as a whole, although the winter wheat has greatly improved in appearance, it is still very irregular. Although farmers have been favored with good weather for their work they have not been so fortunate with the produce they have had to sell; for the market has been steadily declining since the first of last March. The Imperial weekly average price of wheat and quantity sold in 187 towns making returns since the week ending the 5th of March is as follows:

Date.	Quantity sold.	Price.
	grs. bu.	s. d.
March 5.....	67,055 2	33 3
" 12.....	60,700 3	32 11
" 19.....	81,844 2	33 0
" 26.....	76,419 2	32 8
April 2.....	59,534 3	32 0
" 9.....	48,409 5	31 4
" 16.....	47,569 6	30 7
" 23.....	39,319 0	30 8

On Friday the values were inclined to mount, although imported wheat is scarcely dearer than a week ago and offers for shipment are mostly from 32s 6d Indian wheat to 35s 6d@37s American and Californian. Farmers may be said to be firm and unwilling to leave the fields to attend a faint-hearted market. Growers, importers and consumers are puzzled to discover the depreciation of wheat and flour in this exceptional season and the lowness of price continues to astonish all classes. According to the second complete report of the wheat crop issued by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, the area in the Punjab is about 6,948,400 acres or 1.8 per cent less than was harvested last year. A very poor crop was expected when the report was issued, owing to drought and a reduction upon last year's area was

noted for the North-Western Provinces and Oudu, but the crop is said to be "probably the best that has been seen for some years." In Bombay, a reduction of 12 per cent upon last year's average is noted, the condition of the crop on the verge of harvest being "fair to average", except in the "South Deccan and Karnatic, where almost the whole of the unirrigated crop has been lost or greatly injured by drought". On an area smaller than usual, in the Central Provinces, the condition varied from one-third below the average to good. In Berar 894,104 acres are reported to have been grown, or 67,000 more than in 1890-91; but the condition is not satisfactory generally. From Bengal the worst of all the reports comes, the area being put at 25 per cent below the normal one and the crop at not more than half an average.

Since your last issue the Provisional Programme has been drawn up by the local committee at Gloucester and approved of by the committee appointed by the National Association of British and Irish Millers. The convention opens on Tuesday, June 14th, at 10:30 a. m. by a reception at the Tolsay by the Mayor and Corporation; at 11 a. m. the business meeting will be held at which the president and officers for the ensuing year will be elected; at 2 p. m. lunch at the Wagon Works by invitation of the directors; at 4 p. m. the Cathedral will be visited under the auspices of the Dean, Dr. Spence. In the evening a *conversazione* will take place.

On Wednesday, June 15th, the morning will be devoted to reading and discussing papers. In the afternoon the members will drive on the Cotswolds and halt a camp for view and in the evening the annual banquet will take place.

The morning of Thursday, June 16th, will be devoted to inspecting mills and old Roman remains, and in the afternoon rail or boat to Tewkesbury to inspect Messrs. Healing & Sons, mill, the Abbey, etc. In the evening a smoking concert will be held.

On Friday, June 17th, the millers will take special train to Berkeley Castle (by special permission of Lord Fitzhardinge) Sharpness Docks; Lunch at Pleasure Grounds and by Severn Bridge to Speech House in the Forest of Dean; in the evening the convention proceedings will be brought to a close by a grand ball.

The month of April has been a bad one for the corn and milling trades. In various parts of the country failures have been announced. On Mark Lane there have been all sorts of rumors, and one corn merchant, trading in the name of Messrs. Borrowman & Phillips, has

closed his doors. The failure is for a large amount, and, unfortunately, was the means of making a well-known miller, Mr. Alfred Robinson, of Southall Middlesex, stop payment in order to obtain breathing time. Besides a number of failures in the North among smaller corn merchants, the old established and highly respectable firm of Messrs. Thomas Sugden & Sons, of Bryhouse, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, has executed a deed of arrangement for the benefit of their creditors. The unsecured liabilities amount to £45,638; the estimated net assets, £45,500; and the creditors fully secured, £30,217.

The milling exhibition is progressing very favorably for the promoters, eight German milling engineers having taken space, and altogether, some fifty firms have secured space to exhibit their specialties. At the last miller's exhibition, held in 1881, there were some sixty-four exhibitors, so that the forthcoming exhibition will no doubt be equal to it in number of exhibitors; but it is questionable if many will spend so much money as they did in the year 1881, when the roller system was only just introduced. Nearly every bay that is let at the forthcoming exhibition, will, I hear, have machinery in motion. It has been decided that the flour shall be divided into various classes, the English flour being entered in seven classes, viz:

1. Flour made in, or suitable for Ireland.
2. " " " " " Scotland.
3. " " " " " Wales.
4. " " " " " London.
5. " " " " " Birmingham dist.
6. " " " " " Manchester and Liverpool.
7. " " " " " for domestic baking in the North of England.

For these a great number of entries are expected. The judges will consist of a committee of six bakers, nominated by the National Association of Master Bakers, the London Master Bakers' Protection Society, the Scottish Association of Master Bakers, with an equal number of well-known millers, who have offered their services. The section devoted to baking will be unique, as such a display of modern machinery has never before been on show anywhere, including most of the modern ovens. Seven firms, connected with baking, will show their specialties in actual operation.

A paper on Indian Agriculture was read by Dr. Voelcker before the Society of Arts a few days ago, which showed that as the result of his mission to India, in the character of scientific expert, D. Voelcker had come to the conclusion that on the whole the Indian native is a much better agriculturist than many outsiders have supposed. The caste system and certain native prejudices are

distinct hindrances to progress, but there were indications of change, and on the whole a commendable readiness to accept obvious improvements. Dr. Voelcker laments the destruction of forests, not only on account of the disastrous effect on the climate, but also for the absence of wood, which compels the native to consume as fuel an essential fertilizer. More water, an improved race of stud cattle, cheaper and better implements, and above all, more scientific knowledge, leading to the introduction of new crops are the chief agricultural needs. While land receives a scanty rainfall and no manure yields only seven bushels of wheat per acre, the produce of irrigated and manured land is 13½ to 18 bushels.

The British consul at St. Petersburg reports that the town council of Helsingfors decided at their meeting, held on the 1st of March, on the immediate prolongation, to the extent of 153 metres, of the warehouse quay of the harbor to a point where there is a sufficient depth of water for larger vessels. The work of extension is to be completed during the current year at an estimated cost of £7,500.

The following table just compiled will give the quantity of wheat and flour imported into the United Kingdom during the last three months and the countries from whence it was sent. The quantities sent from the United States is very remarkable.

From Whence.	Three Months ending March.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Russia.....	2,880,789	2,500,074	35,432
Germany.....	291,141	321,548	38,200
France.....	27	2,401	140
Turkey.....	162,389	222,765	22,772
Roumania.....	206,155	138,094	25,963
Egypt.....	3,538	117,128	180,201
United States.....	1,506,498	1,224,412	5,335,014
On the Atlantic " " Pacific	2,129,201	1,524,867	1,542,238
Chile.....			385,045
British E. Indies.....	2,251,092	2,410,861	3,271,079
Australasia.....	184,027	263,115	113,949
British N. A.....	937	56,052	49,954
Other Countries.....	217,493	560,939	282,040
Total.....	9,979,032	9,900,981	11,512,083
Wheat & Flour			
Germany.....	101,000	109,200	11,900
France.....	10,527	18,010	7,222
Austrian Terr.....	323,130	307,438	274,400
United States.....	3,830,012	3,677,200	5,610,924
British N. A.....	6,862	20,387	750
Other Countries.....	84,438	61,802	22,135
Total.....	4,371,731	4,284,227	5,926,924

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT)

CAUSE OF THE DISCOUNT ON NO. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT.

Why No. 1 Northern Wheat is selling at a discount—Interesting facts in wheat cultivation—Effects of soil and climate on the strength and color of wheat—A revolution in our wheat culture.

IN speaking of the anomalous condition of the wheat market, and the changed positions of spring and winter wheat values, compared with former years, Mr. Otto Lohrke, one of the largest brokers in c. i. f. wheat from the West, gives the following explanation, for No. 1 Northern spring selling at a discount under the price of No.

2 red, for delivery in New York after the opening of navigation from Duluth, when the accumulation of this grade is unprecedented.

The reason, said he, for this unusual proportion of this grade of Spring wheat, in the crop of 1891, is the fact that our Spring wheat is growing softer each year, as the soil of the Northwest grows older and instead of the bulk of the crop grading No. 1 hard wheat as formerly, when the greater part of the Spring wheat belt was virgin soil, the No. 1 Northern grade now comprises the greater part of the crop of the Northwest. This is shown by the fact that Southern Minnesota no longer produces much No. 1 hard wheat and the steady receding of the Hard wheat belt to the North, where virgin soils are still found, or those which have not yet been exhausted; a process which takes about ten years of steady cultivation to accomplish. Hence the decreased proportion of No. 1 Hard wheat each year, and the premium on the same, over No. 1 Northern, the standard of which has been lowered each year to take the bulk of the crop, until No. 1 Hard wheat, which was formerly the contract grade in the Northwest, and took the bulk of the crop, is becoming more scarce each year. It will therefore be only a question of time said Mr. Lohrke, when the contract grade in the Northwest will have to be made No. 2, to take the bulk of the crop as it has been in the older Spring wheat markets.

EFFECT OF SOIL ON QUANTITY AS WELL AS QUALITY OF WHEAT.

Not only this, but the yield steadily decreases, as is well known, with the increasing exhaustion or poverty of the soil, until other crops have to be alternated with wheat, in order to restore it, as fertilizers are out of the question in the great grain belts, as long as so much virgin soil remains unoccupied. It is at this stage of exhaustion that the winter wheat belt has already arrived; and hence, the quality of winter wheat remains about stationary, as spring wheat will do, when its soil generally reaches the same state of exhaustion; or, until the country becomes thickly enough populated to bring its arable lands under cultivation, when a higher degree of culture will be necessary, as it has already been in Europe, where crops in quantity equal to those of our virgin soils are raised by means of fertilization, though the quality of virgin soil hard wheats cannot be restored. This is why Europe is obliged to draw hard wheats from Russia or America to mix with her native wheats in order to give the flour it manufactures the needed strength. Even then, they are

scarcely equal to our American flours, made more largely of these hard wheats. Therefore our millers have an advantage over those of foreign countries, as we raise all grades of wheat in this country, enabling the most successful blending of flour.

EFFECTS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE ON THE COLOR OF WHEAT.

Nor are these the only effects of soil upon wheat, said Mr. Lohrke. The color, as well as quality, is effected by different soils, in connection with different climates. For instance the red wheats of the West, or Northwest, when sown on the Pacific Coast, in the same latitudes, become entirely white, after the second year, the same as all other wheats raised on that coast; the color being mixed the first year, each end of the berry becoming white; the second year half the berry is white and the third year it is all white. Reversing this process, and bringing the same seed back to the Mississippi Valley, it gradually becomes red again, within the same number of years and in the same manner. The same is true of sowing native California wheats East of the Rocky Mountains and returning them again to their native state. Whether this change is due chiefly to soil or to climate Mr. Lohrke was unable to say. But the facts were beyond question, as demonstrated by his own experience.

As to whether this held true of wheat in other countries, he was unable to say; though the fact that white wheats are more generally raised in warmer climates, as in India and the red wheats in the colder climates, as in Northern Europe, Russia and North America; leads to the belief that climate more than soil is responsible for the color of wheat.

New York, May 13, 1892.

Editor United States Miller:

I have just been reading Mr. Erastus Wyman's article in the *North American Review* on the "Flour of the Future." Having had some experience in the line of milling a flour after the plan as laid down by Mr. Wyman, I have come to the conclusion that he is on the wrong track, and that his theories are untenable. He reports a prominent English physician as saying: "Wheat and water contain all the elements necessary for man and for the hard working man, too." So does milk from a properly fed, healthy cow, yet I do not incline to the belief that an exclusive milk diet would be acceptable, to even a very small portion of the world at large, be it ever so healthy or invigorating.

"Separating the bran from the flour became fashionable at the beginning of the present century. This fashion created

the dental profession, which, with its large manufacturing industries, has grown up within the last two generations. It has reached its present magnitude only because our food is systematically deprived of lime, of salts, of phosphoric acid, the creators of nerve, bone and tissue, which especially are so signally absent from our modern white bread." If mankind "lived by bread alone" the argument presented might carry some weight, but in as-much as the water we drink and the milk we use, naturally contain more of the constituents referred to as necessary for the growth of human frame work, I should prefer to look for some other cause for the large increase in the growth of our dental manufacturing industries (they having only kept pace with all other improvements and manufacturing in other lines of trade) than to modern methods of milling and the improved quality of flour destroying the masticating machinery of the human race. That the present method, as generally adopted, for manufacturing flour—from a food stand point—might be improved upon hardly admits of an argument, but it will not be in the direction of "pulverizing the bran or woody fibre so finely that it will not have an irritating influence upon the system when used as food, but rather in saving ALL the nutritious portion of the wheat berry except the outer or husk portion of it, which the system abhors, being indigestible, and ought to be completely eliminated from the flour. The great mistake which is made in modern milling is the complete removal of all the germ particles and, also, part of the gluten. I know of one mill making what may be called a whole wheat flour minus the indigestible husk or outer bran, which is sought for far and wide by sanitariums, water cure establishments, etc. I also know of another mill run upon the rules laid down by Prof. Wyman, where the whole wheat, husk and all, was ground together, and the husk exceedingly fine, and put upon the market as a "whole wheat flour"—which it was. When brought into competition with the product of the first mill by analysis, by quantity of bread made per barrel, and by its effect upon the user, the latter fell far behind upon all counts. The use of smooth rolls upon the various reductions of middlings while making a whiter flour takes away its flavor, and the bread from such flour, being deprived of the germ, dries out soon after leaving the oven, but such bread is certainly more healthy and more palatable than any flour made which contains ground husk.

EXPERIENCE.

TO THE KEENEST BUYERS

VALUE TALKS LOUDER
THAN PRICE.
NEVERTHELESS,
OUR PRICES
MAKE THEMSELVES
HEARD.

CONSIDER THESE THINGS

WHEN IN WANT
OF ANY ARTICLE,
FROM A COMPLETE
FLOUR OR CORN MILL
TO A BOLTING-CLOTH
PATCH,
AND ADDRESS

The John T. Noye Manufacturing Co.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

TRULY BEST IN THE WORLD ARE

THE RICHMOND Grain Cleaning Machinery AND DUSTERS.

THE UNPARALLELED

Horizontal Adjustable Scourer and Polisher,

WITH REVOLVING SCOURING CASE,

... Giving STUPENDOUS Results.

THE UNRIVALED

Empire • Horizontal • Duster,

WITH OUTSIDE REVOLVING BRUSH,

Generally conceded to be the only perfect Duster in existence.

SURE MONEY SAVERS.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL. SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

RICHMOND MANUFACTURING CO.,
LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

Nickel Plated. Occupies Six
Square Inches. A Child can
Operate it.

For Parlor, Dining Room or Chamber. Office, Store, Cigar
Stand or Saloon.
PRICE, \$5.00
Liberal Discount to the Trade and Agents.



Electricity Generated by Chemical Action. A Handsome Ornament for
Table, Mantel or Counter.

BARR ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

This Battery can also be
used for Medical Coil, etc.

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[Entered at the Post-Office at Milwaukee,

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MILWAUKEE, MAY, 1892.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

Editorial.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE MILLERS.

As will be seen by a communication in this number, a call has been issued for a meeting at Indianapolis of operative millers for the purpose of organizing a national association, to contain a beneficiary department, employment bureau, and to be in many ways an aid and benefit to the operative millers. We look upon this as a move in the right direction. Of all classes of employees, the operative miller is nearer his employer, holding closer confidential relations than any other. The result of such a relationship is shown in the fact that they have seldom, if ever, engaged in strikes and labor agitations that have invaded the ranks of nearly all other classes of operatives and have received better pay, and more constant employment. We believe an organization for the purposes contemplated, managed by the good sense and ability shown in the management of their own personal affairs, will prove successful, as well as highly beneficial to every member of it. We wish the promoters of the contemplated organization a successful meeting, and trust the full benefits outlined in the call will be realized.

A PETITION was presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, the 7th inst., asking leave, on the part of the interior Wisconsin millers, to intervene in

the matter of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Great Northern and other railroads relative to rate reductions, which is referred to elsewhere in this number. Leave was granted and the millers will be represented at the investigation, which takes place at Minneapolis on the 25th inst.

IMPORTANT.

BUSINESS-MEN of experience know, from conviction, that *advertising pays*. They also know that many important matters should be made known to the trade otherwise than through the medium of a regular publication and recourse is had to the mails, through which is forwarded their letters of information, printed or written. Such being the facts a conveniently arranged, reliable list of addresses of those in the trade must be useful and of value. Mill furnishers, manufacturers of flour mill and grain elevator machinery, owners and operators of flouring mills, grain and flour brokers and merchants, dealers in mill stuffs, Insurance companies, parties in any manner interested in the flour and grain trade will find a very complete and reliable list of addresses of those whom they wish to reach in CAWKER'S AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR DIRECTORY for 1892-93. \$10.00 per copy. S. H. Seamans, Publisher, Milwaukee, Wis.

PROTECTION TO MILLERS.

WE learn just as we go to press that the FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE COMPANY, of Milwaukee, has placed with the secretary of the Millers' National Association, a good and sufficient bond with individual sureties for FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purpose of protecting millers, members of the association, against any patent suits for infringement that may be brought against them. This move on the part of the Faist Company is not only a wise one from a business standpoint, but shows their faith in the value of their patent as a protection to the machines they are offering to sell millers. With such security in possession of the association, millers can rest comparatively easy in their purchases from this company, with the assurance that they will not be troubled by any litigation for infringement.

MORE RECIPROACITY.

AT Washington, April 19, the house committee on foreign affairs took action looking to a further enlargement of the reciprocity policy recently entered upon on an extensive scale by the United States. The Republic of Mexico is the country with whom it is now proposed to enter into closer relations. A resolution, the passage of which the committee recommends, provides for a joint reciprocity commission on the part of Mexico and of the United States. It requests the president to invite the government of the Republic of Mexico to denote three commissioners, who shall meet three commissioners, who shall be designated by the president, and negotiate a treaty whereby greater reciprocity in the commercial relations between Mexico and the United States shall be established. The report of the committee says:

If, instead of discriminating duties, unrestricted reciprocity prevailed between this country and Mexico, there can be no doubt that the exercise of a little enterprise on the part of our manufacturers and our producers of food would soon give them absolute control of Mexican markets.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED.

WE understand that the Freeman Mill at West Superior was started up, but was obliged to shut down, owing to the great vibration in the foundation. The mill is built upon a pile foundation surrounded by water, and the spaces not filled in, as they should have been, with earth or sand. It is now necessary to pump in sand from the lake to be held in place by sheet piling. This will make the foundation solid and ought to have been done when the foundation was laid in. Anything of this kind must not only be very annoying but very expensive.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Imperial Mill Company of Duluth, Minn., was held April 30. The showing presented was very gratifying. A year ago the capital stock was \$400,000. At that time 15 per cent. of the stock dividend was paid. A block of \$53,000 was issued during the year, and the company decided at the meeting to pay the employees \$5,000 on the

profit-sharing plan, according to the length of their service and present salaries. Expenditures on improvements during the year were \$150,000, and the capacity of the mill increased 3,500 barrels daily, giving it a total capacity of 6,000. The old officers and board of directors were elected.

AT Washington, D. C., April 26, an elaborate bill designed to remedy defects found in the working of the interstate commerce law and to increase the efficiency of the law, was ordered favorably reported to the house by the commerce committee, which, through a subcommittee, has been working on the measure for some weeks past. The principal objects sought to be attained in the bill, which is the measure as introduced by Representative Dorer of Ohio, with some amendments made in subcommittee, are greater expedition and less circumlocution in bringing cases to an issue in the courts and the removal of penalties on shippers who are parties to violations of the interstate commerce act so as to meet the decision of the United States supreme court in the Counselman case.

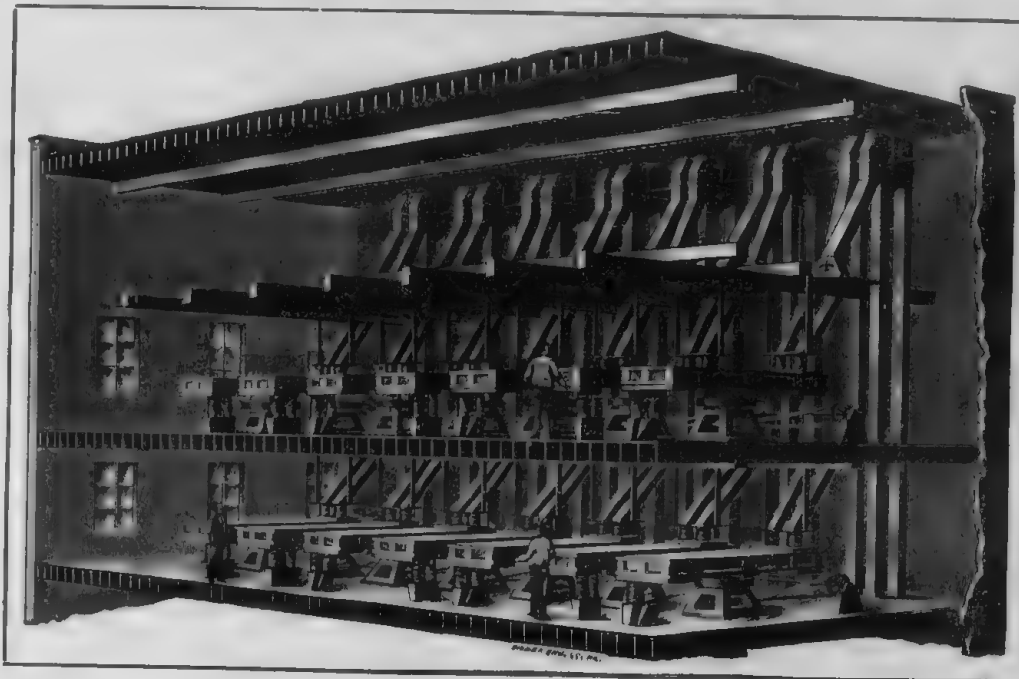
RAIN! RAIN! RAIN!

THE month of May, 1892, will long be remembered by agriculturists as the wettest May upon record, where the same conditions extended over the entire country. No locality has escaped the down-pour. Coming as it does at the time of corn-planting and delaying it much beyond the usual time for such work, we cannot but believe the outcome of a crop, particularly in the corn belt, north of the south line of Wisconsin looks very dubious. We learn that most of the potatoes that have been planted are rotted in the ground. Early sown oats, are liable, from the increased growth of straw, caused by excessive moisture, to lodge and go down. We find by inquiry at the office of the Weather Bureau that the rainfall for the first 17 days in May, at the stations named (in inches) was as follows: Green Bay, 3.10; La Crosse, 4.12; Dubuque, 4.92; Milwaukee, 5.57; an average of 4.43 inches, over this entire territory. A decline in the oat, corn and potato crop, likely to result from excessive rains, unless counteracted by unlooked for causes, will have quite a bearing upon future prices of breadstuffs.

Automatic Sieve Machine

Fully covered by U. S. Letters of Patent No. 498,719. Issued May 27, 1890.

NOW USED IN THE MILL OF **FAIST, KRAUS & CO.,** MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

As the result of four years of trial and experimenting by our Mr. Faist, we claim to have perfected a system far superior to any similar system in use either in Europe or now being introduced into this country. In fact we are satisfied it will revolutionize all bolting and separating systems now in use.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

We extend to all millers a cordial invitation to visit our mill (Faist, Kraus & Co.), where fourteen of these machines have been in successful operation over a year. We solicit correspondence with millers contemplating changes in their mills

Address, Faist Automatic Sieve Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

News.

J. LUMMIS will erect a flouring mill at Wyebridge, Ont.

J. O. SHUPE has sold his mill at Madison, Pa. to George Farmer.

R. H. SCOTT will erect a flour mill in Woodburn, Ore., for a \$2,700 bonus.

D. D. SOLOMON is building a 50-barrel roller mill at Ocean Grove, N. J.

JOHN SEMLER of the milling firm of Semler & Co., Hamilton, O., died recently.

H. M. TUGEL has sold his flour mill at Beemont, Mo., to Flee & Fleetwood.

THOMAS HOYLAND of Howell, Mich., has sold his flour mill to A. O. Hutchins.

J. M. CONKLIN & SON succeed V. Conklin, miller, at Campbell, Steuben Co., N. Y.

I. M. THOMPSON has completed a 100-barrel roller mill at Glenwood, Rush Co., Ind.

A. H. & A. J. RANDALL, millers at Tecumseh, Mich., are succeeded by A. H. Randall.

HENRY C. HOLLINGER of Abbotstown, Pa. is remodeling his mill to the roller system.

J. E. BURROUGHS & Co., Flint, Mich., whose mill was burned April 15, are rebuilding.

MR. WILLIAM COOPER is building a new 75-barrel roller mill at Sandy, Salt Lake Co., Utah.

THE Russell & Espy Flouring Mill at Shelbyville, Tenn., recently burned, will be rebuilt.

G. H. BROWNE of the milling firm of Browne, White & Co., Paris, Tenn., has sold out his interest.

W. H. GUIRL & Co., of Mooresville, Ind., have sold their flour mill and elevator to A. L. Wheeler.

MYERS BROS. of Greensburg, Ky., have started up their new roller mill of 60 barrel capacity.

THE Beaumont Milling Co., of Zanesville, O., is successor to W. F. Beaumont. Capital stock \$25,000.

THE Palisade Milling Co. has been organized at Palisade, Hitchcock Co., Neb. Capital stock \$15,000.

E. W. COOPER has purchased the flouring mill of Lust & Keller at Sulphur Springs, O., and will operate same.

W. H. WEAVER of Millheim, Pa., is remodeling his mill to the roller system with capacity of 90 barrels per day.

PARFREY & PARFREY have purchased the 50-barrel roller mill of McCorkle Bros. at Loyd, Richland Co., Wis.

At Steamboat Springs, Routt Co., Col., the Steamboat Spring Milling Co. has been organized to build a flour mill.

At Cobourg, Ont., April 19, MacDonald's elevator, with 8,000 bushels of grain, was burned. Contents insured.

W. S. CROWTHER & Co., whose flour mill at Ripon, Wis., was burned last fall, have completed a new 125-barrel mill.

MOODY, TOUGH & Co., are successors to John Moody & Son, at Ridgetown, Ont., and are now operating their 150-barrel mill.

THE Noble Milling Co., of Williamsport, Pa., are remodeling their mill and will increase the capacity to 250 barrels per day.

SILAS BAIRD & Co. will soon commence building a flour mill at Jasper, Mo., to be in readiness for the present year crop.

THE Westminster Manufacturing Co., of Westminster, S. C. has been incorporated to transact a milling business. Capital stock \$25,000.

MR. GEORGE SAGER is building a new 50-barrel roller mill, to be

operated by steam and water power at North Bristol, Trumbull Co., O.

THE Davis Provision Co. and the W. W. Hartwell estate, of Platteburg, N. Y., have organized the Platteburg Milling Co.; capital \$1,000,000.

THE Clay County Milling Co., of Liberty, Mo., are having their mill thoroughly overhauled and will increase the capacity to 250 barrels per day.

J. & F. RIDER have purchased the flouring mill of Hamacher Bros., at Crothersville, Ind., and will remodel the interior and generally overhaul the machinery.

At Catlettsburgh, Ky., April 10th, the flouring mill of J. G. Patten & Co., known as the Big Sandy Flouring Mill, was burned. Loss \$75,000; no insurance.

THE West Mitchell Mill Co., takes the place of J. F. English & Co., millers at West Mitchell, Ia., Mr. English having sold his interest in the business to F. B. Shank.

THE Boutwell Milling & Grain Co. has been incorporated at Troy, N. Y. Capital stock \$100,000. Directors: Chas. McCarthy, Chas. A. Boutwell and Hugh Galbraith.

TAYLOR BROS., Camden, N. J., whose grain elevator was burned last December will rebuild on the old site. The building will be 100x40 feet and 40 feet high.

THE safe in the office of the Foot-Cornish Milling Co., at Oshkosh, Wis., was blown open during the night of May 2 and a small amount of money taken. No clue to the robbers.

THE Pierson Milling Co., of Lawrence, Kan., has been incorporated. Capital stock \$100,000. Directors: E. E. Pierson, E. B. Pierson, J. Busch, L. C. Hopkins, J. P. Griswold, W. C. Spangler.

THE Cain & Hanthorn Mill Co., of Atchison, Kan., has been incorporated. Capital stock \$80,000. The directors are Robert H. Hanthorn, John M. Cain, A. D. Cain, J. C. Auld and Ella A. Hanthorn.

THE Marshall, Minn., roller mills were sold April 18, to a new company consisting of Messrs. Gross, Vonhagen and Gieske of Sleepy Eye, Minn., and T. H. Dyckman of New York. Consideration said to be \$20,000.

At Philadelphia, Pa. the P. A. Swartz Co. has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing flour, feed, etc. Capital stock \$25,000. P. A. Swartz, Z. T. Harris and Franklin Garrigues are the incorporators.

THE Jackson County Milling Co.'s flour mill at Black River Falls, Wis., which has been idle for about two years past, has been purchased by Martin Martens, of Iowa, who will place it in working order and operate it.

THE new machinery to be put in at the Hambleton, Ia., mill will increase the capacity to 175 barrels a day. A new stand of rolls, two reels and a grader will be added to the equipment, and the whole interior will be remodeled.

THE Peter Heid Grain Company, of Appleton, has been organized. The incorporators are: Peter Heid, J. C. Lyons and Henry S. Holbrook. Capital stock \$20,000. An elevator of 70,000 bushels capacity will be built as soon as possible.

J. ALLEN SMITH & Co., proprietors of the Knoxville City Mills at Knoxville, Tenn., say their mill, as remodeled, can turn out 600 barrels of flour easily in 24 hours. They have also a corn mill plant with capacity of 1200 bushels of meal per day.

THE Gilbert Grain Company was incorporated at Minneapolis, May 2, with \$100,000 capital and \$50,000 limit of indebtedness. The incorporators are John M. Bartlett, Jas. P. Moore, C. A. Gilbert, Chas. Kittleson, Minneapolis; Erick Sevastion, Windom; Chas. Needham, Ottawa and Wm. Johnson, New Richmond, Wis.

A COMPANY has lately been organized to build a 500-barrel flour mill at Davenport, Ia. Messrs. Finch & Hayward, prominent grain dealers and owners of numerous grain elevators are interested in the new enterprise. The capital stock is \$250,000.

A BIG legal fight between the flour millers of Minneapolis and the Northwestern railway companies seems to be a probability of the near future. The refusal of the companies to lease special cars for transporting flour is the cause of the commotion.

At Melrose, Minn., May 5, a gang of armed men broke into the mill of Edwin Clark, and, at the points of revolvers, drove the watchman and the proprietor's son off the premises. The trouble grew out of some legal complication involving the rightful ownership of the mill.

THE roller mill at Hillsboro, Tex., will be moved to Chillicothe, where it will be operated in connection with a 50,000-bushel elevator, by the Chillicothe Mill and Elevator Co. The capacity of the mill will be increased to 250 barrels per day, and it is expected to be ready for work on the new crop.

At West Superior, Wis., the Freeman flour mill machinery was started up April 21, and worked satisfactorily. The present machinery has a capacity of 1,500 barrels per day. The mill structure is designed for 3,000 barrels, and when business demands the increased output there will be room for additional machinery. The mill is 60x110 feet in size and six stories high.

APRIL 18, The Jackson Milling Co. leased, with privilege of purchase, the F. W. Kickbusch flour mill at Wausau, Wis., to take possession June 1. H. P. Maynard will have charge. The company will operate four flour mills with a capacity aggregating 450 barrels per day, located at Amherst, Centralia, Stevens Point and Wausau. Extensive improvements are to be made at the latter place.

A JOINT stock company has been organized at Manassas, Va., under the title of the Manassas Milling Co., with a capital stock of from \$35,000 to \$50,000. A new mill will be built to take the place of the one burned April 5, which was owned by Jeremiah Stover, whose loss amounted to about \$20,000; partly insured. The new mill will have a capacity of 150 barrels per day and will be in charge of Mr. Stover.

THERE will be several additions to the elevator capacity of Minneapolis during the present year. The Interstate Grain Company is about to add 300,000 bushel capacity to its house on the east side by the erection of an annex. This will bring its capacity up to 500,000 bushels. The City Elevator Company is building a 300,000-bushel capacity annex to its New Brighton house in Northeast Minneapolis. The present house has a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

THE rice merchants of New Orleans who are opposed to the trust have raised \$500,000 for that purpose, and will erect a large mill in New Orleans, to be called the Protective Rice Mill. They complain that the trust has advanced the price of cleaned rice but reduced that of the raw material, to the great injury of the farmers. The farmers in the country, also, will oppose it, and erect mills at Jennings, in Plaquemine parish, and other places in the center of the rice district.

At Blamarck, N. D., April 26, the Supreme Court affirmed the public warehouse law in the case of L. W. Stoesser and Norman Brass. The action was brought to test the constitutionality of the law which defined all persons or corporations who operated warehouses, elevators etc., to be "public warehouses," and

declared that all public warehouses should not charge more than 2 cts. per bushel. The entire point decided is that the legislature of a State has the power to fix the maximum charge of public elevators. A writ of error to the Supreme Court at Washington will probably be taken.

L. T. SOWLE, one of the prominent grain men of Minneapolis, member of the L. T. Sowle Elevator Company and manager of Elevator E, became suddenly insane at St. Louis, and was placed in a hospital, April 20. He had been at Hot Springs, Ark., for his health, but was on his way home from a fruitless stay. He reached the Southern hotel, St. Louis Monday night, April 23, where his illness took a severe mental phase. He grew worse and by morning had to be forcibly restrained. Mr. Sowle has always been known as an energetic business man. He is about 50 years of age, and inasmuch as he has never before exhibited symptoms of an unbalanced mind it is to be hoped that his mental aberration is only temporary.

THE rich and elaborate carvings on the presiding officer's chair for the Republican convention which opens at Minneapolis, June 7, will mainly be emblematic of the city's principal manufactures. The national coat of arms will be upholstered in leather on the back, surmounted by a shield, having a view of St. Anthony's Falls. The shield will be supported by an intricate piece of carving representing kernels of wheat. The chair will be made of heavy pieces of oak and will be fastened at either end into a miniature flour barrel. At the front end of each arm will appear the head of the American eagle with outstretched wings. The claws resting on a flour barrel, will furnish a support for the chair in front. At both top and bottom of the back will appear considerable carving, representing the principal cereals.

THE Russell & Miller Milling Co., of Jamestown and Valley City, N. D., have purchased land at West Superior, Wis., upon which they will build a 5,000-barrel flouring mill. The plant will cost \$200,000, and in the contract it is specified that the mill shall be in operation before October 1 of the present year. The mill structure will be 80x120 feet in size and six stories high. In addition to the mill will be built an elevator to accommodate the company's business in handling and storing grain, together with a cooper shop. The company own and operate two mills in North Dakota at Jamestown and Valley City. The firm will buy wheat direct from farmers, make their own grades and ship to their Superior mill. The firm has a large European trade, and maintains an agent in Europe.

THE MONON ROUTE TO THE FRONT.

Offering First-Class Accommodations at Reduced Rates.

On and after April 10th, the regular rates via this line from Chicago to Louisville, New Albany, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will be \$5.50; to Indianapolis \$3.50.

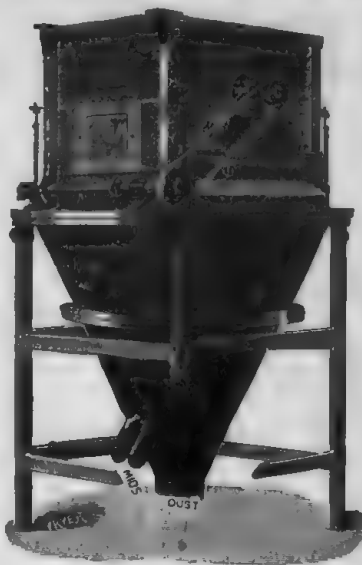
These are no "excursion rates" to be effective for a few days and then withdrawn; they will be offered to patrons every day in the week.

Be sure your tickets read via the "Monon."

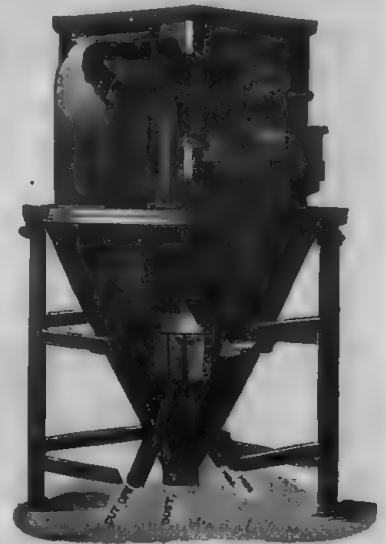
For further particulars apply to L. E. Sessions, Traveling Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn., F. J. Reed, City Passenger Agent, Chicago, or address

JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.



Holt Dustless Purifier.

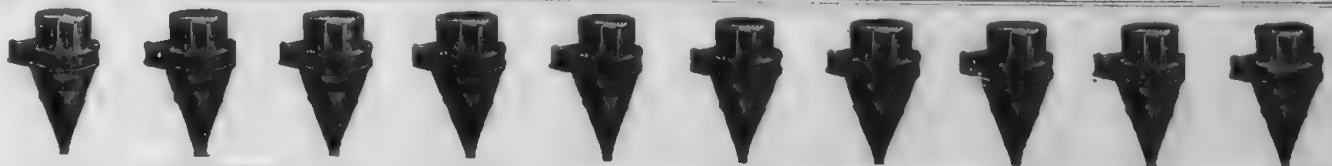


A few extracts from letters received tell the story:

- "Have no complaint of my flour where I used to have considerable."
- "Our middlings are much better than we had from a Machine."
- "Less power and absolutely no waste."
- "They remove fluff that no sieve purifier in existence can."
- "Dry and free from impurities."
- "Using them as a full system."
- "Superior to any purifiers we have seen."
- "The machine is all we could desire."
- "Lessens the fire risk."
- "Entirely satisfactory."
- "Stronger and whiter flour."
- "Saving in room."
- "Please find enclosed check for purifier."
- "Useful in every mill."
- "Run day and night and give no trouble."
- "It has no equal."
- "Fully up to your guarantee."
- "I am more than pleased with it."
- "Every mill should have them."
- "Raised our grades of good flour and reduced our low grade."



The Cyclone Dust Collector, known and used all over the world.



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THE KNICKERBOCKER CO.

JACKSON, MICH.

Milwaukee Notes

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PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building.

Visitors to Milwaukee in either summer or winter can not fail to find amusements suited to their taste.

FLOUR.

THE average daily production in Milwaukee for the past four weeks was as follows: For the week ending April 23, 7,800; April 30, 7,700; May 7, 7,650; May 14, 6,400 barrels; or a daily average for the four weeks of 7,337 barrels.

THE market is steady, dull, and confined to filling orders for car lots. Quotations: No. 2 hard spring wheat patents in bbls. \$4.45 @ \$4.60; soft wheat do. \$4.35 @ \$4.50; export patent in sacks, \$3.95 @ \$4.15; clears, hard wheat, \$2.90 @ \$3.00; soft wheat, \$2.75 @ \$2.85; straights, choice bakers', \$3.70 @ \$3.90; exports, \$3.20 @ \$3.45; low grades, \$1.75 @ \$2.00; winter patents in bbls., \$4.35 @ \$4.45; winter strts. in bbls., \$3.25 @ \$4.35; rye flour, country, in sacks, \$3.70 @ \$3.90; city, in bbls., \$3.80 @ \$4.20.

Millstuffs—are firm and advancing, sacked bran and middlings held at \$12.75, with buyers at \$12.50.

MR. WM. E. SANDERSON, President of the E. Sanderson Milling Co., left New York April 27th in the steamer *Majestic* for a short trip to Europe on business connected with his firm. He expects to return on the same steamer, reaching home on May 21st, in time to attend the meeting of the Millers' National Association.

THE Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce adopted on April 27th a strong protest to the passage of the Hatch option bill.

It declared that if the bill became a law it would prostitute the power conferred upon the Government to raise revenue, to the purpose of exercising authority over commercial transactions between citizens of a State which is not delegated to it by the Constitution, the direct exercise of which would be the grossest usurpation.

Also that the taxes nominally levied under this bill are so exorbitant (and intended to be) as to prohibit transactions to which they are applicable, while its assumed character as a revenue measure is wholly fictitious. The provisions of the bill requiring the details of private business are inquisitorial in the extreme, and can only be warranted under the direct exigency of the Government for revenue to maintain its existence.

It was also the opinion of the board that it would be a great injustice to tax a certain class of commodities or subject them to restrictive measures not

equally applicable to the sale of commodities of every description. It is unjust likewise, they claim, that taxes or restrictions be imposed on the sale of wheat when the manufactured product in flour is exempt from such taxation.

MR. F. W. STOCK, the veteran miller from Hillsdale, was in this city Friday, the 6th inst., looking over the automatic sieve system, arranging to compound his Reynold's Corliss engine and getting pointers generally, with a view of applying them to the remodeling of his mill, in the near future.

CATALOGUES, ETC.

THE CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT has favored us with a copy of their Statistical Annual for 1892, which is a compact compilation of information of a general nature respecting the provision and grain trade statistics and other commercial matters in the United States. The work is issued in pamphlet form, and represents an arduous task well performed.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a very neatly arranged pamphlet, issued by H. W. Caldwell & Son, containing a comprehensive statement of the different principles and methods upon which Gas Engines are and should be constructed, also illustrating and describing the Improved Charter Gas Engine, of which they are sole manufacturers, giving a partial list of the uses for which it is adapted, prices and other matters of importance to parties who contemplate purchasing engines of from 2½ to 50 horse-power. We advise all interested to write for a copy of the pamphlet. Address 127-133 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS.

N. HORSEY, of the milling firm of N. Horsey & Son, Laurel, Del., died recently.

OLIVER OBIER, who was owner of a flouring mill at Seaford, Del., died recently.

WILLIAM F. HUNTING, President of the Hunting Elevator Company, died at his office in McGregor, Ia., at 8.15 a. m., April 28, of heart disease, aged 64 years. He was in apparent good health, seated at his desk and looking over some correspondence, when he died. Deceased was a native of Southampton, L. I., came to McGregor in 1837 and engaged in the produce business. For years he was associated with "Diamond Jo" Reynolds and James F. Bassett, under the name of Bassett, Hunting & Co.

FRED C. PILLSBURY DEAD.

Just as we go to press, the news comes over the wires announcing the death of another prominent miller—snatched away in the prime of life by the dread disease, malignant diphtheria. Fred C. Pillsbury was a member of the Pillsbury-Washburn syndicate; also one of the managing directors of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis. He died at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the 15th, having been sick but four days. He was a son of Geo. A. Pillsbury, a nephew of Ex-Gov. Pillsbury, and a brother of Chas. A. Pillsbury, Manager of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flouring Mills. He was only forty-two years old, a thorough business man, and a genial, popular gentleman. The fraternity cannot well spare such men from its ranks.

FIRES.

AT Bay City, Mich., April 27, Merrill & Bfield's elevator was burned. Loss about \$75,000.

AT McIntosh, Minn., May 7, the Red River Valley elevator was burned, with 4,000 bushels of wheat.

AT Knoxville, Tenn., May 4, the City Mills' big elevator was damaged \$35,000 by fire; insurance \$20,000.

AT Jackson, Mich., April 23, the Aetna Mills owned by H. A. Hayden & Co., were burned. Loss \$20,000; partly insured.

THE flouring mill at Forks of Elkhorn, Ky., operated by the Elkhorn Milling Co., was partially destroyed by fire April 6. Loss \$15,000; insurance \$12,000.

AT Auburn, Me., April 27, the store house of J. E. Tibbets & Co., dealers in hay and grain, was burned. Loss \$5,000; insurance on building and stock \$3,000.

THE Riverside flour mill, located about two miles south of Fredonia station, Wis., owned by William Norman, was burned April 27. Loss about \$7,000.

AT Hartland, Wis., April 23, the grain elevator of H. W. B. Kerr was burned with contents, including about 7,000 bushels of grain. Loss estimated at \$7,000; partly insured.

AT Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 1, N. Bawls' grain warehouse was partially destroyed by fire, which originated in the Princess Opera House and was the most extensive in the history of Winnipeg.

AT Trenton, Ont., May 5, a fire broke out in King Maybee's elevator and dock, and spread to Jeff's elevator and a large business block adjoining, and all were burned. Twenty thousand bushels of grain were stored in Maybee's elevator.

THE rear portion of the Union flour mills, Detroit, Mich., was destroyed by fire, May 5. A tank of oil exploded, throwing the burning fluid over three firemen, seriously burning their faces and hands. Loss estimated at \$35,000; partly insured.

AT Lanark, Ont., April 15, fire destroyed the Clyde Milling Company's establishment, which included flour, oat-meal, oats and barley mills, together with a large stock of grain. Caldwell & Son's saw mills were also burned. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$0,000.

AT Erie, Pa., April 1, the Merchant Mills owned by Crouch Bros., was burned. The mills were the largest in north-western Pennsylvania, having a daily capacity of 500 barrels, and was valued at \$100,000 with stock on hand valued at \$40,000. Insurance about \$60,000.

THE Interstate Grain Company's elevator at Sherman, S. D., was burned April 22. The building contained about 1,500 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of flax-seed, and 300 of barley, which were all destroyed. Cause of fire unknown. A new elevator will be erected as soon as possible.

CROPS.

THERE was an aggregate decrease of 105,000 acres in the wheat area of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales last year. Compared with 1886 there was a decrease from 3,571,000 acres to 3,108,000, a contraction of 462,000 acres.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the reports received by the government in regard to winter wheat, show that the crop outlook is favorable in Polish, Baltic, Northwestern and Southwestern provinces,

while in Crimean, Caucasian and Kheren, countries the condition is unsatisfactory, and in the Northern and Eastern provinces the grain has not yet sprouted.

REGARDING agricultural prospects in India, *The London Times* of April 30 has the following from the India office: From Viceroy, Simla, April 29: Rain in Madras caused improvement. More favorable reports of conditions in Burmah, Bengal, Bombay, where there has been rain. Himalayan districts, Punjab, Northwest provinces in urgent need of rain. Spring harvest completed, very good outturn. Prices stationary throughout the country.

LATE WHEAT SEEDING.—Estimates of the amount of ground yet to be sown with wheat in the northwest range from two to three million acres. That is not a very close margin for error, but the question is one of those difficult ones that are so hard to settle definitely. There is a little to be done yet south of the east and west line of the Northern Pacific, and some 25 per cent is sown north of that, perhaps. Some say that the amount put in north of the Northern Pacific main line is less than 25 per cent of last season's acreage. Comparisons with ten years or so back show that there were seasons similarly late that ripened good crops. Instances are cited when, in more recent years, individual cases of sowings as late as the last of May have ripened good crops of wheat. The majority of opinion is that there is great danger of damage to a crop so late.—*Market Record*.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

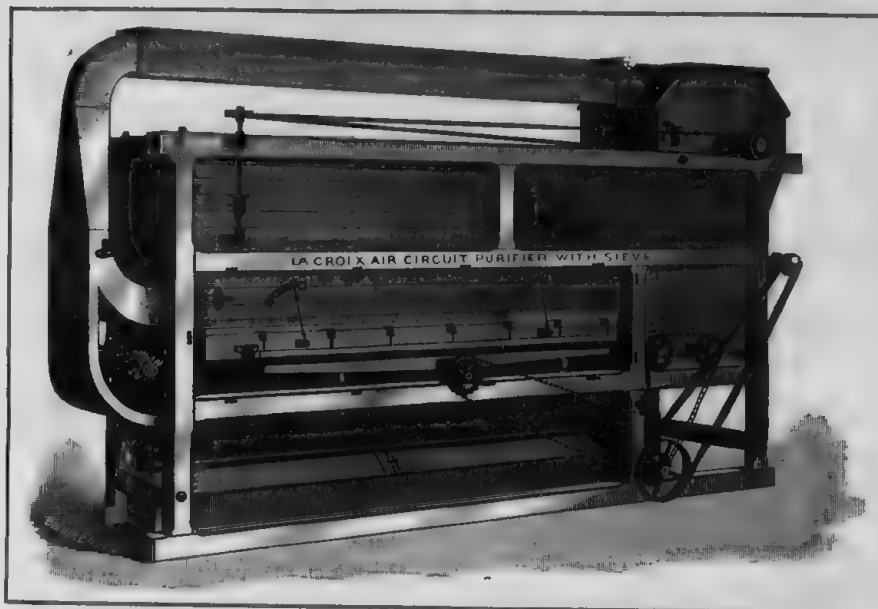
The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of March, 1892, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, No. 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cents. No. 472,181—Separating Corn Sheller M. G. Schindler, Mountville, Pa. No. 472,454—Grain Conveyor, H. M. Hastings, Cookeville, Ill. No. 472,455—Weighing and Bagging Machine, H. E. Hawk, Bucyrus, O. No. 472,548—Machine for Cleaning Corn-Chaff or Cellulose, T. J. Reed, Leavenworth, Kans. No. 472,682—Means for Dry Separation of Materials of Different Specific Weight and Different Size, H. Pape, and W. Henneberg, Hamburg, Germany. No. 473,082—Dust Collector and Grain Cleaner, Philip Haeckler, Minneapolis, Minn. No. 473,794—Grain Cleaner and Scourer, G. A. Smith, Paulding, O. No. 473,465—Register for Grain Measures, J. A. and D. James, Coffeyville, Kans.

THE Leffel Water Wheel & Engine Co., of Springfield, O., has concluded that, for convenient business use, the firm name was too long, and will hereafter be known as The W. C. Leffel Co.

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The La Croix Air-Circuit Purifier

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HAS all the advantages found in the Air-Belt Purifier, and besides will make all separations that can be made on an ordinary Purifier.

Has an absolutely perfect **DUST COLLECTOR** and returns no dust to the middlings.

Blows no air into the mill, and, being air tight, draws none from outside.

We have most thoroughly tested this machine, and guarantee perfect separations.

It's a good thing! Don't let your neighbor get ahead of you, but write us.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

WARRANTY OF MACHINERY.—A contract, warranting machinery sold, provided that, if it failed to work well, a written notice should be given to the seller, and a reasonable time allowed to remedy the defects, and that, if it then failed to work, it should be taken back, and another given in its place. Where, in an action by the seller on the purchase-money notes, it appeared that the seller repaired the machinery several times, but that no notice was given him to take it back and substitute other machinery, and that the time for paying the notes was extended at the buyers instance, and that, after using the machinery for nearly a year, he sold it, he could not, under a claim for damages for breach of warranty, recover back what he had paid.—*Swann v. Lowe*, Court of Appeals of Texas, 18 S. W., Rep. 789.

LIABILITY FOR FRAUDULENT SALE OF PARTNERSHIP INTEREST.—In a suit by an executor against the surviving member of a partnership, to compel an accounting, it appeared that defendant had sold the partnership plant at auction to his own son for \$2,571.00, that another cash offer of \$4,729 was made for the same property by a reliable person; that there was no sale or offer for sale of the partnership good-will; that immediately after the sale defendant went into partnership with his son, and continued to conduct the same business with same plant. This was sufficient evidence of lack of good faith to make defendant chargeable with the sum which was offered for the property.—*Dewey v. Chapin*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 30 N. E., Rep. 223.

LIABILITY FOR ELEVATOR COMPANIES ON NOTES FOR PURCHASE OF GRAIN.—Where a corporation organized under the Michigan statute, which provided for the incorporation of associations for the purpose of "constructing, owning, and controlling warehouses for the storage of grain," adopted articles of association setting out its purpose to be engaged in the "buying and selling of grain and other commodities," it was liable on notes given for the purchase of grain, and it was immaterial whether or not the act authorized the buying of grain.—*Carson City Savings Bank v. Carson City Elevator Co.*, Supreme Court of Michigan, 51 N. W., Rep. 641.

NEGLIGENCE TOWARD INEXPERIENCED EMPLOYEE.—Plaintiff sued for injuries sustained while working in defendant's factory. She was 17 years old, inexperienced, having worked on the machine only one afternoon before she was hurt. Defendant set her to work with-

out instructions. There was a rule that, if leather got caught in the machine, one H. should be called. The leather got caught, and plaintiff called H., who came, and relieved the machine, and swore at her, and told her if the machine got stuck again to fix it herself. This was said in the hearing of defendant. She was about to ask defendant questions, but he refused to listen, and told her to work fast, or he would send her home. This frightened her, and she worked faster, and when the machine got stuck again she tried to relieve it, and her hand got caught. This was sufficient showing that she was in the exercise of due care, and that the employer was negligent.—*Conors v. Gilley*, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 30 N. E., Rep. 218.

RECOVERY OF MARGINS ON OPTION CONTRACT.—Though the contract for the future delivery of wheat, intended only as a speculation on the probable difference in price, no actual delivery being contemplated, is illegal as a gaming contract, and not enforceable, yet a sum of money representing the margins deposited and the profits realized in the deal, paid over by one of the parties to the broker who negotiated the transaction, to be by him paid to the other, can be recovered in an action by the latter against the broker, on proof of such payment.—*Floyd v. Patterson*, Supreme Court of Texas, 18 S. W., Rep. 654.

CONSTRUCTION OF OCCUPANCY CLAUSE IN INSURANCE POLICY.—A policy of insurance on a canning house and its contents from April 10, 1889, to October 10, 1889, provided that it should be void if the premises were occupied for any other purpose than storage. The place was operated as a canning factory during the canning season and up to October 10, when the work was shut down, and all hands were discharged except two or three. On that day the policy was renewed for six months. On October 15th, the premises were cleared and cleaned up, and a fire was built in the furnace under the engine upon the premises, for the purpose of blowing out the water from the pipes and boilers. The premises were destroyed by fire that night. This work was not a violation of the occupancy condition of the policy. A single brief violation of the terms of the policy for the necessary work incidental to the preservation of the property insured will not be considered a breach of a condition which prescribes the use of the premises.—*Krug v. German Fire Ins. Co.*, of Philadelphia, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 23 At. Rep. 572.

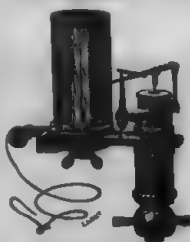
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Double Turbine Water Wheel

Patent Cylinder Gate.
Easy working.
Positively no leakage.
Shipped on
90 days' trial.



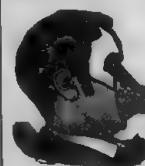
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For protecting the nose and
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which is killing thousands
yearly in mills, factories, ele-
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Protector, postpaid on receipt
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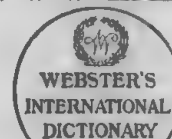
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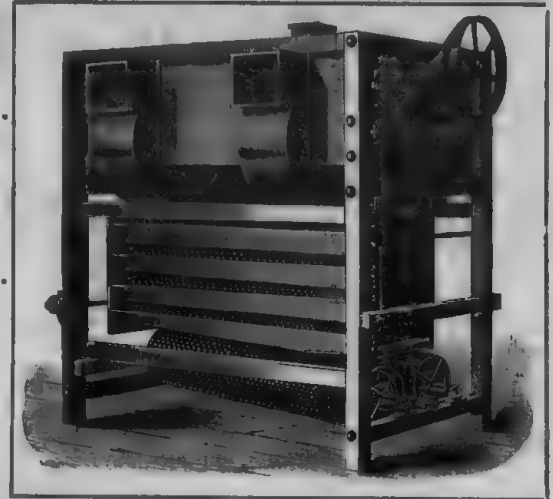
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23-Washburn-Crosby Co.-23

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Runs 23 of our No. 3 Cockle Machines.



"Prinz" Combined Separator and Cockle Machine

CAPACITY FROM 15 TO 200 BUSHELS PER HOUR.

We guarantee this machine to give better satisfaction than if each machine (Cockle Machine and Separator) is separate, and with less space and power.

On April 20, 1892, we shipped a full car-load of "Prinz" Improved Cockle Machines to Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn., (eight No. 3, one No. 2, one No. 1) ordered through Willford & Northway Mfg. Co.

This is order No. 4 from Washburn-Crosby Co.

On April 19, 1890, we shipped the first order to them.

They had been using other machines before.

Keep in mind the "Prinz" machines are better than any.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST TO

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659-663 E. Water St.,

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WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The lofty stone monolith, which Wisconsin will exhibit at the Fair, will remain at Jackson park permanently, the park commissioners having given their consent. The monolith is 107 feet high and cut from a solid block of stone. The contract for its erection has already been let.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Exposition authorities to all the railway passenger associations of the United States and individual roads, asking that a materially reduced rate be made by the railroads on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies next October. It is believed that 500,000 visitors will be in Chicago from different parts of the country.

The scene which the Exposition grounds now afford, with most of the buildings nearing completion and the construction being pushed forward by more than 6,000 workmen, is accounted so interesting and wonderful that from 1,000 to 5,000 visitors a day willingly pay the admission fee of 25 cents to witness it. Before the abolition of the free pass system, the visitors often numbered as high as 15,000 or 20,000. The work of construction was interfered with, so that it was thought best to charge an admission and thus

diminish the size of the crowd of sightseers and at the same time add to the financial resources of the Exposition.

As an illustration of the rapidity with which the work of erecting the Exposition buildings is being pushed at Jackson park it may be stated that on March 1, sketches were made for a building to serve as permanent accommodations for the Construction Bureau, the Columbian guards, emergency hospital, central fire alarm service, etc. The contract was let on April 2, and on April 30, the building was finished and occupied. The structure measures 200 by 300 feet, is covered and ornamented with staff, and is substantially put up.

WORTH KNOWING.

It is claimed that if a steel rod be given a number of raps on a solid substance while held in a more or less vertical position, the rod will become magnetic.

EARLY WATERMELONS.—After having tried a simple experiment on having early watermelons, I will offer my plans to your readers, feeling that it may be of benefit to some one. Take tin cans (oyster or salmon) and heat them hot enough to melt the solder; then remove the tops and bottoms, and also open the joints on the sides.

Tie a string around the cans to hold the edges together, and set on a plank that they may be moved out sunny days, or in a warm, dry place, where they will be protected from the cold and fill with dirt. Plant the seed in the cans, and give them plenty of air and light. When frost is over, take to the field, open a hole in the hill and place the can in it. Then cut the string, remove the can by pressing open and the plant will grow off as rapidly as if first planted in the hill. Have rows ten or twelve feet apart and hills ten feet apart. Thin plants to two in a hill, and if attacked by bugs, dust them with ashes. By this means melons may be had very early.

A. A. Sutton in Home and Farm.

CUT AND WIRE NAILS.—The question as to the comparative value of cut and wire nails has been the subject of some interesting tests at Watertown, Mass. The cut nails were driven with the taper of their sides or points acting lengthwise the grain of the wood, and the advantage was with the different woods in the following order, viz.: White pine, yellow pine, oak, California laurel and chestnut. In the first-named wood, it appeared that an iron cut nail was worth two and one-tenth of the wire, and with a gradual diminishing advantage, the

chestnut being about the same as the wire; there was also a great advantage in the four, eight and ten-penny nails, these tests being made by driving the nail to within one-quarter of an inch of the head and then attaching the weight. The conclusions set forth in view of these circumstances emphasize the point that the roughness of the cut nail adds to the holding power, and the square or parallel grain of a cut nail has a greater bearing surface than the round nail. There are as many nails to the pound of some sizes in the cut nail as in the other. The steel cut nail is smooth and lacking in adhesive power. Then the head being of non-fibrous material, the last blow generally knocks it off, a great disadvantage. It is admitted that in finishing and casing work the wire nail has its place, but not in rough, heavy outside work.—New York Sun.

THE plant of the Albert Lea Mill & Elevator Co., at Albert Lea, Minn., was totally destroyed by fire May 19.

TOMMY'S TOILET.—Tommy (inquiringly)—"Mamma, is the hair oil in this bottle?"

Mamma—"Mercy, no! That's mucilage."

Tommy—"I guess that's why I can't get my hat off."



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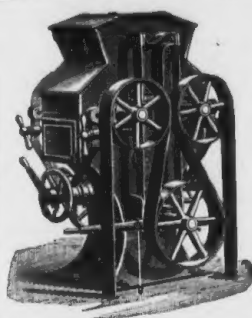
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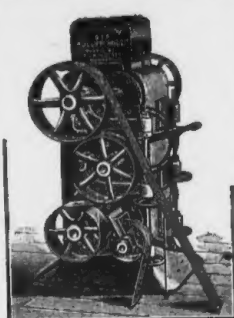
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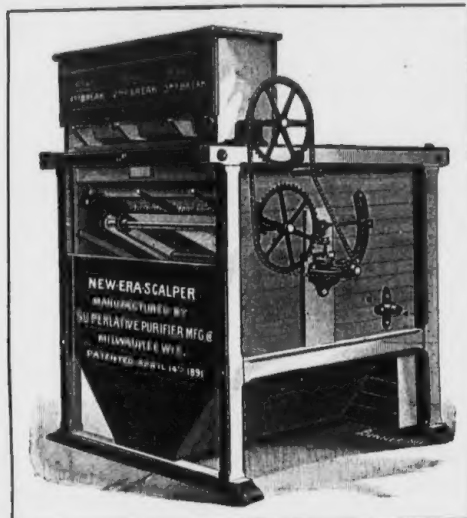
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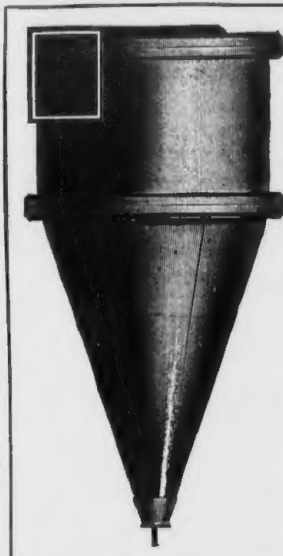
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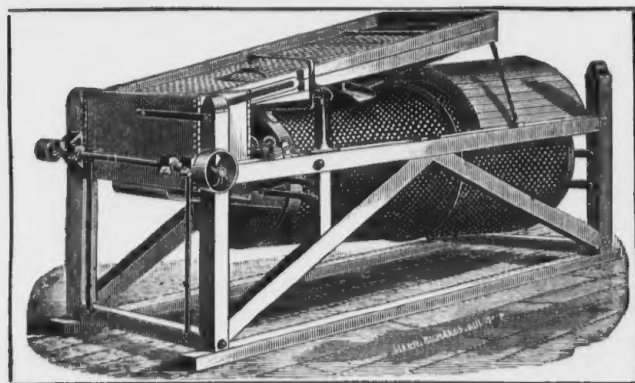
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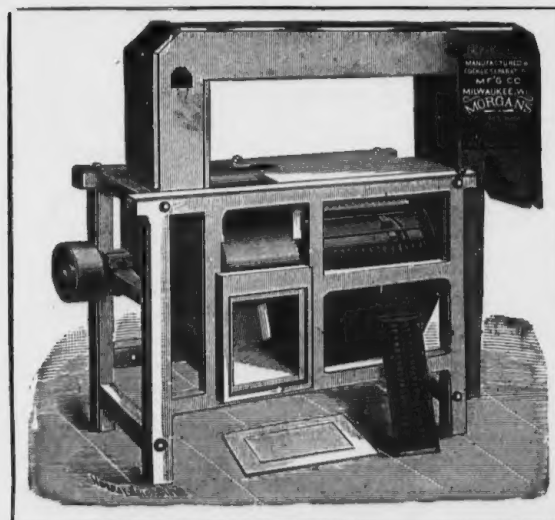
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